The New-York Times.

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TELEGRAMS.

The Latest Regarding the Steamer City of Boston.

A Steamer Seen in Mid-Ocean Lying Motionless.

Risks on the City of Boston Again Declined.

Another Agrarian Murder in Ireland.

THE CITY OF BOSTON.

[illegible] Like Her Seen Lying Still—Return of the David from Sable Island—The London Underwriters Discouraged.

BOSTON, March 4.—Captain HOFFRES, of the bark *E. A. Kennedy*, arrived here to-day from Liverpool. He reports: At 3 o'clock A. M., [illegible], in latitude 48°, longitude 35°, passed a large screw propeller, apparently lying still, heading west, northwest. She showed only one white light at her masthead. No other lights were visible in the cabin or about the decks. She had three masts and was square rigged forward, with topsail yards. To all appearances the steamer was in good condition and bore no evidence of having met with any disaster. Captain HOFFRES states he passed near enough to receive any communication if it had been desired and heard the steam escaping. A report was current here that the steamer seen was the missing Inman steamer *City of Boston*, and the agent of the Company in this City is of the opinion that it may have been her, as the description given corresponds to her rig, &c., but there is considerable doubt, as the Captain did not observe her very particularly, and the general appearance of the steamer was like others employed in the Atlantic trade. The steamer seen was also heading in an opposite direction from that which the *City of Boston* would take on her voyage. It is possible it may have been she and that she had lost her rudder or was injured in her machinery, which would account for her temporary stoppage in mid-ocean.

HALIFAX, N. S., March 4.—The steamer *Druid* has returned from Sable Island, where she has been cruising in search of the *City of Boston*, but has obtained no information of the missing steamer. Very little hope of her safety is entertained here.

LONDON, March 4.—The Board of Underwriters have again declined risks on the missing steamer *City of Boston*.

EUROPE.

Agrarian Outrage in Ireland—Parliamentary Proceedings—Postal Telegraph Delays in England.

LONDON, March 4.—Another Agrarian crime is reported in Ireland. PATRICK DUNN, of Kings County, was shot and killed for retaining his holding in spite of repeated menaces. The murderers have not been discovered....The House of Lords held a brief session to-day. The proceedings were unimportant. In the House of Commons Lord ELCHO gave notice of a motion to the effect that the Government's project for maintaining the army reserve, as outlined by the War Secretary yesterday, is unsatisfactory. Mr. OTWAY, Under Secretary for the Foreign Department, referring to the San Juan boundary controversy, said ten years' occupancy of the island of San Juan had cost the Government £22,000, besides salaries and other charges. The Postmaster-General made another explanation in regard to the unsatisfactory condition of the postal telegraph service. He ascribed the delays at London and Liverpool, which had caused so much complaint, to the right of priority conceded to members of the Stock Exchange, for whose convenience other correspondence had to wait. The House engaged in a prolonged discussion of the naval estimates, which was followed by a debate on the malt tax. Mr. LOWE, Chancellor of the Exchequer, demonstrated the advantage of a malt tax over a beer tax. The former was simple in its provisions, while the latter was complicated on account of the great variety of qualities in the article taxed. Without taking action on either subject, the House adjourned. Lord NAPIER appeared to-day before the Parliamentary Committee on the cost of the Abyssinian war. He testified that the commissariat of the expedition drew supplies from India and elsewhere. It was believed that Abyssinia could furnish nothing, and this assumption was justified by subsequent events....The *Times*, in an editorial to-day, intimates that the Pacific Railroad will extirpate Mormonism in America.

An Imperial Manifesto Forthcoming in France—M. Rouher—The Emperor of Russia on Mr. Burlingame's Death—Liberality of the Sublime Porte.

PARIS, March 4.—It is reported that a manifesto from the Emperor will appear on the 16th inst., the birthday of the Prince Imperial....The Archduke ALBERT of Austria, who is here on a visit to the Emperor, will make a tour of the seaports of France, leaving Paris on Monday next....The French authorities have discovered numbers of Carlists in the south of France, and have sent them north. In some cases the officers were obliged to use force. Among those compelled to return was General ELIO....It is again reported that M. ROUHER desires to become a member of the Corps Legislatif....CHAS. EUGENE DELAUNEY has been appointed to the charge of the Paris Observatory, in place of M. LEVERRIER.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 4.—The Empress has written a tender and consoling letter to Mrs. BURLINGAME....The Emperor has sent a communication by telegraph to the Government authorites at Washington and Pekin, expressing his profound sorrow for the affliction both nations must bear in the death of ANSON BURLINGAME.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 4.—The Sublime Porte has granted a large mosque as a Church to the Armenian priests excommunicated by the Pope.

MADRID, March 4.—It is stated that the ex-Queen ISABELLA has spent over five millions of her capital within the past eighteen months.

MEXICO.

The Rebellion of Placido Vega—Its Progress in Sinaloa—Action of the Foreign Merchants at Mazatlan.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 4.—Advices from Mazatlan, Mexico, are to the 22d of February. General PLACIDO VEGA had finally entered Sinaloa, and issued his proclamation ignoring JUAREZ as President of the Republic. The day after the proclamation was published, the town of Rosario was captured by DON SANDORALIS. General PARRA issued a pronunciamento during the absence of the troops from Mazatlan, and a raid was made on the Quartel, but the revolutionists were repulsed and forced to retreat to the Presidio. Colonel CALERRAS had pronounced in favor of VEGA. Governor RUBI left Mazatlan ostensibly to raise troops, but the general belief is that he took advantage of the opportunity to abscond. The foreign merchants had a meeting to organise a guard for mutual protection, but it was deemed unnecessary at present. A plan to assassinate General DAVALOS, the principal officer of the Federal Government in Mazatlan, was frustrated. Several of the leaders of the plot had been arrested and condemned to be shot. General VEGA was expected in Mazatlan within ten days. Bands of guerrillas are traversing the interior of the State committing indiscriminate murders and robberies.

CUBA.

Trial of the Murderer of Greenwaldth—General Jordan's Resignation Confirmed.

HAVANA, March 4.—The Court Martial for the trial of ZAMARA, the assassin of GREENWALDTH, is now in session....Later advices from the insurrectionary districts confirm the report of General JORDAN's resignation of the chief command of the rebel forces. The appointment was offered to NAPOLEON ARRANGO, who refused it, and it was finally conferred on BEMBETTA.

CANADA.

Prince Arthur on Balls—The New-York Affair Indirectly Disparaged—The House of Commons—No Licenses for Foreign Fishermen.

OTTAWA, Ont., March 4.—The following letter, addressed to the Speaker of the House of Commons, was received by him yesterday afternoon before the doors were opened:

ROSE MOUNT, Montreal, Feb. 28.

DEAR SIR: I am desired by His Royal Highness, Prince ARTHUR, to take the earliest opportunity of thanking the various members of the House of Commons for the welcome given by them individually to His Royal Highness at Ottawa. The hospitable manner in which he was entertained demands his warmest thanks; and the brilliant ball which was given in his honor was unequaled by anything he has seen on this side of the Atlantic, and will ever be remembered by His Royal Highness with sincere pleasure and gratitude.

Believe me, yours very truly,

(Signed,) A. ELPHINSTONE.

Colonel ELPHINSTONE also addressed a letter to Colonel BERNARD, in which he states that the truly warm hearted manner with which he has ever been received by all classes of people in the Dominion, has deeply touched his Royal Highness, and has called forth on his part feelings of deep affection and esteem....In the House of Commons last night Hon. Mr. LANGEVIN stated that the Government would ask for an appropriation for the purpose of completing the level of the Welland Canal. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD said it was not the intention of the Government to issue any license to foreign fishermen during the ensuing season, and it was the intention of the Government to take steps to protect the rights of Canadian fishermen in Canadian waters. This announcement was received with cheers. Sir FRANCIS HINCKS stated that confidential communications were passing between Ottawa and Washington relative to the reciprocity, which in its present unfinished state would not be laid before the House. There was no difficulty presented on this side of the line to the freest commercial intercourse with the United States.

THE INDIANS.

Condition and Sentiments of the Friendly Sioux—Letter of General Stanley—The Indian Territory.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The following official letter was received to-day at the Indian Bureau:

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE DISTRICT,
FORT SULLY, DAKOTA TERRITORY,
Feb. 20, 1870.

Hon. Ely S. Parker, Commissioner of Indian Affairs:

SIR: I desire to lay before you some information concerning the condition of the Sioux at the Cheyenne and Grand River Agencies, in accordance with the request of the principal chiefs, who from time to time come to me with their complaints and hopes. It is useless for me to tell the Indians that they ought to go to their agents. They know that I am the ranking military officer here, and they insist that I must write to their Great Father. As to the condition and conduct of the Sioux at the two agencies referred to, I see no reason to complain, excepting that the young men have killed a few beef cattle belonging to the contractor, and all the friendly Sioux persist in making raids on the Rees and Gros Ventres. As to their complaints they all arise from their misunderstanding of the treaty at Fort Rice. As you are aware, an Indian never forgets anything that is promised him. Nor can he understand why circumstances should interfere with the fulfillment of the promises. Now, it is true that the Peace Commissioners at Fort Rice pictured to the Indians a pretty liberal view of their improved condition under the treaty, and the Indians come to me and say: "Where are those houses you were going to build us? Where are the cows, the sheep, the pigs, &c? But above all, where are the guns and ammunition we were to have received?" The planting of corn, also recommended to them, and which we promised to assist them in, has, as yet, made little progress. All the Indians whom we are accustomed to call friendly are very anxious to farm. Last year, owing to the want of laborers and oxen, very little was done, and while upon this subject I would recommend that a strong effort be made this Spring to get as much land broken as possible, to give the Indians a start in planting; and whilst recommending I would respectfully advise that a liberal supply of trade rifles and ammunition be furnished the friendly Indians this Summer. I have no fear nor any belief that under any reasonable treatment these Indians would ever use these guns against the whites. Since the council at Fort Rice, the friendly Indians have used all the means they could to induce the hostile Sioux to come in and bury the hatchet. Many of them have given away all their horses and goods to hostile Indians in trying to conciliate them, and now the friendly chiefs tell me they have given the matter up; that they can do nothing with their wild relations, and that all they desire is to keep their bands together to learn to farm and to keep away from the hostile Sioux entirely. To encourage these friendly Sioux in every possible way is, of course, very important. They amount to eight or ten thousand souls, and if the hostile Sioux must finally be put down by force of arms, which appears inevitable, the value of keeping the friendly ones quiet cannot be overestimated. Of course, the prospect of a crop the first year upon sod land is not good; but if twenty or thirty teams could be employed to break land this Spring, the Indians would raise some corn, and the prospect for next year would greatly encourage them.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. S. STANLEY,

Colonel Thirty-second Infantry, Major-General U. S. A., Commanding District.

ST. LOUIS, March 4.—General HAZEN, Commander of the Department of the Arkansas, arrived here yesterday from the Indian Territory, and furnishes an account of affairs in that section. All the Indian tribes of the Southwest held a council at Antelope Hills in December, and agreed to inaugurate a war of extermination against the whites in the Spring. But their policy has changed since then; the Arapahoes, Kiowas, Cheyennes and other Southwestern tribes have been peaceably inclined, and with care on the part of the Government good order may be maintained. An important council with all the wild tribes that remain will be held on the North Fork of the Canadian River on the 20th inst., under the auspices of Superintendent HOAG, the object of which is to secure peace among the tribes hostile to each other. The prospects for success in that direction are quite good. The Quaker Mission is extending its influence and working benefit to the Indians on the reservations. The influx of railroad agents begging subsidies and lands for railroads is doing much harm, and endangering the interests of the whites now settled in that country. It has become such a nuisance that the Cherokees have commenced warning the whites to leave the Territory. The contemplated action of making these Indians open their lands to general settlement is opposed by the mass of the Indians. They claim that it would reduce nine-tenths of them to beggary in five years through the trading and cheating propensities of the whites. The more intelligent among them acknowledge that the country is too unwieldly for their use, and favor a curtailment of the reservation to about one-eighth of its present dimensions, giving the members of the tribe who choose to become full and complete citizens the lands selected by themselves—say a section to each; the rest to be placed on reservations under the same arrangement as now. A vast tract of country would thus be freed from the Indian claim and thrown open to settlers. In this manner, it is claimed, the former pledges of the Government would be nearer carried out, and a much better state of feeling would exist than if the Congressional [illegible] were practically instituted. By many [illegible] Indian nationality is thought to be a fallacy, and that no benefit can be derived from interfering with the distinct usages of the different tribes. General HAZEN states that the country throughout Southern Colorado and New-Mexico is being rapidly settled, and that before another year is over every valley along the Southern tributaries of the Arkansas, from Fort Lyon to the mountains, will be dotted with colonies similar to those which passed through here a short time since *en route* for the Wet Mountains. He describes the country westward and southwestward of Fort Lyon as capable of sustaining an immense population. The whole country is rich in agricultural and mineral resources.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Closing of the Session in Tennessee—Sectarian Education in Missouri—Adjournment in Minnesota.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., March 3.—There was no quorum in the House to-day, nor will there be during the remainder of the session, Monday having been fixed for adjournment. The financial policy for the year has been completed. No provision is made to pay the State debt interest. The general tax law will raise only a sufficient amount to pay the State, Government and Comptroller's warrants, in the hands of those to whom issued.

ST. LOUIS, March 4.—The State Senate to-day adopted the constitutional amendment prohibiting the appropriation by the State, county or local authorities of any public money for sectarian educational purposes. In the House an amendment to permit Bible reading in the public schools was voted down.

CHICAGO, March 4.—The Legislature of Minnesota adjourned last night *sine die*.

Bank Robbery in Connecticut—How the Robbers Failed.

HARTFORD, Conn., March 4.—The National Bank of New-Canaan was robbed last night by three New-York burglars, who entered the bank about midnight, gagged and bound the watchman, and went to work to drill into the safe. They did not succeed in getting in a blast until 5 o'clock this morning. When they touched it off, the charge was so heavy that it not only blew open the safe, but nearly destroyed the building, forcing out the windows, &c. The thieves seemed to be frightened by their own work, and did not wait to profit by it. A large amount of money and securities was exposed by the explosion, but only about $1,000 was carried away.

Extensive Fire in Newark, N. J.—The Loss Estimated at $300,000.

NEWARK, N. J. March 4.—An extensive fire is now going on among the wharves near the Centre-street depot of the New-Jersey Railroad. The fire originated in the Nichols planing mill, which is completely destroyed, and the flames now envelop RANDALL, SWAIN & CO.'s lumber yard. The large brick building, formerly known as the Ward Hospital, has been several times on fire, but will probably be saved. The Centre-street depot is also in some danger.

Two o'clock A. M.—The fire is at last subdued. The sloping hill near the centre street is covered with ruins. The heaviest loss is that of RANDALL, SWAIN & CO., but the exact amount cannot now be estimated. It is probable that the entire loss will reach $300,000.

Marine Disasters—A Schooner's Crew Rescued.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., March 4.—The brig *Harriet*, Captain GAMBRELL, from Porto Rico, reports: On the 20th of February, latitude 32° north, longitude 74° west, fell in with schooner *J. C. Baxter*, of Norwalk, Conn., from New-York, for Corpus Christi, with a general cargo, in distress, having encountered gales on the 16th and lost rudder, sails and sprung a leak. The *Harriet* took the crew off, but was compelled to abandon the schooner and scud before a gale for sixteen hours. She reports very heavy weather on the coast. On the 27th spoke brig *S. & W. Walsh*, twelve days from Trinidad, for Philadelphia, with mainmast head carried away.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

CONCORD, N. H., March 4.—On the Manchester and Lawrence Railroad this morning, two passenger cars were thrown down an embankment fifteen feet high, and landed sideways on a stone wall, with the milk car thrown upon them. Fortunately no lives were lost. Two ladies were severely injured.

ST. LOUIS, March 4.—The steamer *Richmond*, lying at Columbus, Ky., for some time past in the hands of the United States Marshal, was sold yesterday for $100,000, for the St. Louis and New-Orleans trade....The saloon of Captain EHLART was burned this morning, with a stock of liquors worth about $35,000. The insurance is $30,000.

BOSTON, March 4.—A year ago MARY ROSS and ELLEN DAVIS were arrested for picking pockets, and were held to bail, with CHARLES H. HATFIELD and WM. CARROLL as sureties. HATFIELD made oath that he was worth $20,000, and CARROLL that he was worth $12,000. All the parties suddenly disappeared—HATFIELD going to Europe, from whence he recently returned to fall into the hands of the Police. CARROLL was also arrested, and they are both in jail on a charge of perjury.

PHILADELPHIA, March 4.—About six weeks ago MARY KERN, aged 13 years, was attacked by roughs up town, who attempted to steal her pocketbook. Failing in this, they cut off her hair with a razor. She became sick from fright and died this morning. No arrests have been made.

BALTIMORE, March 4.—In the Baltimore City Court RACHEL HENVIN recovered $5,000 from JAMES DEMPSTER for a breach of promise of marriage.

HUNTINGDON, Penn., March 4.—This morning GODFRIED BOHNER, one of the murderers of the PEIGHTAL family, attempted to escape. He struck the jailer on the head with his hand cuffs, took his keys, and threw them into the cell of BODENBURG, the other murderer, telling him to come out. He refused, and the jailer calling for help, BOHNER was secured.

PORTLAND, Me., March 4.—This city has commenced paying gold or its equivalent for her municipal coupons, according to the decision of the Supreme Court.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 4.—Ex-Auditor WICKLIFFE was arrested this morning upon the affidavit of Acting Auditor AHANS, charging him with embezzlement of coupons of the State valued at over $500,000. In default of $50,000 bail he was committed to prison.

CHICAGO, March 4.—The case of ALEXANDER HENDERSON and LYDIA THOMPSON, of the blonde troupe, growing out of the assault on Mr. STOREY, editor of the *Times*, was called up before the Police Court to-day, and after argument on both sides, was continued ten days.

Post Office Mutual Aid Association.

The second annual report of the Post Office Mutual Aid Association has just been made by the Treasurer, Mr. CHAS. FORRESTER. The following is the exhibit:

1869—Assessments Made.		Paid Heirs of	
January	$1,326	J. J. Barrett	$1,326
February	1,280	Wm. B. Read	1,280
March	1,252	E. L. Spicer	1,252
June	1,134	J. J. Murray	1,134
June	1,136	Jno. Tallon	1,136
August	996	Jas. McCord	996
September	968	Wm. Cooper	968
December	966	Jno. N. Hall	966
December	974	Jno. McLaughlin	974
Total	$10,032	Total	$10,032
Assessments made and paid over in 1868			7,176
Total amount for the two years, 1868-69			$17,204

Veterans of the Mexican War—The State Asked to Pay an Old Debt.

A few of the surviving members of the First New-York Regiment who served through the Mexican war met at No. 143 Fulton-street last evening, to take measures to secure the passage of a bill at Albany for the payment of money pledged to them by the State as long ago as 1851. A bill was passed in that year for the relief of those members of the regiment who served from the landing at Vera Cruz to the capture of the City of Mexico, which provided for the payment of $12 a month for two years to all who should give satisfactory evidence of the specified service. By some mismanagement in the issue of certificates the original appropriation was exhausted at the end of eleven months, and no provision has since been made for the deficiency. It is proposed now to ask the Legislature to pay this old debt. A bill has been drafted for the purpose, and a committee is to go to Albany to see it through, and the meeting last evening was to provide for their expenses. There being a very small attendance, however, a second meeting will be held next week.

WASHINGTON.

The Georgia Bill in the House—The Annexation Vote in San Domingo—Senator Revels' First Act—The Brooklyn Navy Yard—River and Harbor Appropriations—Miscellaneous.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The House began the discussion of the Georgia bill at 3:30 to-day, an agreement having first been made that to-morrow should be devoted to debate, and that the final vote should be taken after the morning hour on Monday. General BUTLER made the opening speech in favor of the bill which contained both a forcible and ingenious argument. General FARNSWORTH followed in opposition to that feature of the bill which, it is claimed, prolongs the present State Government two years beyond the term for which it was supposed to have been chosen. Judge BINGHAM will speak to-morrow on the same side and submit an amendment, as indicated in these dispatches last night, providing that the bill shall not be construed to have the effect above noted. The contest will be very warm and the fate of the bill is uncertain.

THE ANNEXATION OF SAN DOMINGO.

Secretary FISH is in the receipt of telegraphic advices to the effect that the vote in San Domingo is almost unanimous in favor of annexation. This is the case not only in the seaboard cities but in the country towns as well.

SENATOR REVELS' FIRST ACT.

Mr. REVELS, the Mississippi Senator, took today the first active part in the proceedings of the Senate. Hitherto he has confined himself to mere voting, but to-day he rose and presented the following resolution from the Legislature of Mississippi, which is not a little remarkable as coming from such a quarter:

> *Resolved*, That the people of Mississippi, having adopted a Constitution republican in form, and the Legislature of said State having ratified the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Articles of amendment to the Constitution of the United States, the Congress of the United States is hereby respectfully petitioned for the speedy removal of the disabilities of all citizens of the State of Mississippi, and that Senator REVELS be requested to present the action of this body to the Senate of the United States.

It will probably please those Democrats who objected to Mr. REVEL's admission on the ground of the informality of his credentials, to know that the paper in question bears the seal of the State of Mississippi, and is signed and certified to by the Speaker and Clerk of the House of Representatives of the State, by the Lieutenant-Governor and President of the Senate, and also by the Secretary of State.

THE BROOKLYN NAVY YARD BILL.

Mr. STARKWEATHER and General SLOCUM today submitted to the Naval Committee the bill for the removal of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, which they were authorized to prepare at the last meeting of the Committee. No action was taken upon it. The chief points are as follows:

It authorizes the sale at auction of such parts of the yard as can now be dispensed with, and the continued sale from time to time of such parts as can be spared without detriment to the Government. It provides for the appointment of a Board of four competent persons, two by the Secretary of the Treasury, and two by the Secretary of the Navy, who shall appraise each parcel disposed of; and no land shall be sold at a figure below the appraisal. The Board shall also designate what buildings and other improvements made by the Government can properly be sold with the land. It is also provided that such machinery as can be spared may be removed from time to time to such site or sites as may hereafter be determined. The Secretary of the Navy is authorized to make proper deeds of conveyance on payment being made, or security for payment being given.

The point of location for the new yard was not decided upon. When the bill comes before the House General SLOCUM will move an amendment providing for the appointment of a Board of High Officers who shall designate the stie. RICHELIEU ROBINSON, General SLOCUM's predecessor in Congress, was before the Committee to-day in opposition to the projected removal of the yard. He claimed that the citizens of Brooklyn were opposed to it, and that it would be detrimental to the interests of the Government. General SLOCUM replied that the project had been thoroughly canvassed by his constituents, and that as yet he had not had a single remonstrance.

RIVER AND HARBOR APPROPRIATIONS.

A Sub-Committee of the Committee on Commerce is busily engaged in framing a River and Harbor Appropriation bill, holding almost daily sessions. What the amount the Committee will recommend, and what the House will pass, is something not yet known; but in the Committee there appears to be a feeling that large appropriation is, after all, for better economy, and that the advantages to be gained by liberal internal improvement will, in a few years, more than counterbalance the temporary loss to the Treasury. The Southern States put in some heavy applications this year, and the people on the James River, Virginia, have so far troubled themselves as to ask Congress for a few hundred thousand dollars, forgetting all that has heretofore been spent on it.

THE NEWSPAPER INVESTIGATION.

The House Judiciary Committee to-day appointed a sub-committee, consisting of Messrs. BUTLER, COOK, and ELDRIDGE, to take evidence in the newspaper investigation.

IN THE SENATE.

The Senate did very little of importance today. Some few District of Columbia measures were passed, and a long speech was made on the subject of paying to loyal claimants in the Southern States losses sustained by them in the late war. Mr. WILLEY was the orator on the occasion, and his speech was evidently very satisfactory and acceptable to the Southern Senators. The Funding bill was postponed until Monday.

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The House District of Columbia Committee has a large number of bills ready to report, many of which if passed would tend materially to the advancement of this city and vicinity. But under the rules of the House there is very little prospect of the passage of one-quarter of them. Mr. COOK, the Chairman of the Committee, is now endeavoring to have a rule made giving the third Friday in each month to District of Columbia business exclusively.

GRANTS TO THE PACIFIC ROAD.

The Senate Committee on Pacific Railroads had a meeting this morning and considered, among other measures, the bill which makes a present of Government Island, in the Bay of San Francisco, to the Western Pacific Railroad Company for a railway depot. The Committee will report against this gratuity to the Railway Company.

PERSONAL.

Mr. GEORGE H. BUTLER, nephew of General B. F. BUTLER, whose confirmation as Consul to India failed in the Senate owing to the hostility of Senator CHANDLER, who had a friend there, was to-day nominated for the Consul-Generalship of Egypt, *vice* CHARLES HALE, formerly editor of the Boston *Advertiser*, resigned.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

NOMINATIONS.

The following nominations were sent to the Senate to-day: George H. Butler, of California, to be Consul at Alexandria, Egypt; Almon A. Thompson, of Michigan, to be Consul at Goderich; F. P. Meigs, of Tennessee, to be Consul at Montevideo; James W. Mason, of Arkansas, to be Minister Resident and Consul-General to Liberia; James Riley Weaver, of West Virginia, to be Consul at Antwerp; David J. Williamson, of California, to be Consul at Callao.

THE NEW MINISTER TO LIBERIA.

JAMES W. WATSON, who was to-day nominated as Minister Resident and Consul-General at Liberia, is a mulatto, and a native and resident of Chicot County, Ark., where he is now largely engaged in planting. After graduating in Oberlin College, Ohio, he was taken by his father to Paris, where he again graduated at a French national school. Enlisting in the French army, he served throughout the Crimean war, and was promoted Lieutenant-Colonel for distinguished services. About a year ago he was nominated as Judge of the Court at Cape Town, but owing to unfavorable legislation in regard to the continuance of the Courts in Africa, he declined the appointment. His present nomination as Minister to Liberia was made on the recommendation and at the instance of Senator MCDONALD.

THE BILL TO INCREASE THE CURRENCY.

The Committee on Banking and Currency, at their meeting to-day, had an interchange of views on the instructions of the House to report a bill increasing the volume of the currency $50,000,000. The Committee are at a loss to know whether it was intended the increase should be in greenbacks or in national bank notes, and therefore the character of the bill is as yet undetermined. It is probable that in this connection they will report a plan for funding the national debt. They will carefully consider the entire question.

A PATENT CASE DECIDED.

The Commissioner of Patents to-day decided to extend OWEN DORSEY's reaper patent. This is the most important harvester patent since MCCORMICK's. The case was argued for DORSEY by GEORGE HARDING, of Philadelphia, and opposed by the manufacturers through their counsel, H. & W. BALDWIN and Judge WRIGHT. It has been under argument for the past week.

AN EXCEPTIONAL PENSION.

The House to-day passed a bill giving to a colored man residing in the District of Columbia, who lost both feet at the second battle of Bull Run, a pension commencing from 1862. It appears this man, being a teamster and an employe of the Quartermaster, his name was not on the muster rolls. His case, for this and other reasons, received an unfavorable report in the present as in the preceding Congresses. In opposition to the claim it was urged that its passage would set a precedent requiring an expenditure of two or three million dollars every year to meet similar exceptional cases, for which provision would have to be made, in addition to the expenditure of thirty-three or thirty-five millions per annum for pensions. It was stated in the debate that thousands of petitions, to meet cases not provided for by law, had already been presented to Congress relating to injuries for life sustained by persons, who, though not mustered into the service, were employed in connection with the military movements and jeopardized their lives as much as those who were enrolled.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Friday, March 4.

Mr. DRAKE presented a memorial of the National Association of State and City Superintendents of Public Instruction, adopted at a meeting in Washington, D. C., yesterday, asking Congress to take measures to inaugurate a system of public instruction by national schools, similar to that inaugurated under the Freedmen's Bureau. Referred to the Committee of Education and Labor.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. ROSS introduced a bill granting lands in the State of Kansas to aid in the construction of a railroad from Fort Scott in the direction of Santa Fe. Referred.

Mr. HOWE introduced a bill granting lands in the State of Wisconsin to aid in the construction of a breakwater and harbor, and to connect the waters of Green Bay with Lake Michigan. Referred.

POLITICAL DISABILITIES.

Mr. ROBERTSON, from the Committee on Disabilities, reported favorably the bill recently introduced by Mr. FERRY, repealing the Test Oath act of 1862. The bill was read and ordered to be placed on the calendar.

Mr. REVELS presented a resolution from the Legislature of Mississippi for a speedy removal of the political disabilities of all the citizens of that State. Referred to the Committee on Disabilities.

Mr. SUMNER made a statement to the effect that a few days since, in consequence of information given him by one Senator and many members of the House, that several names had been surreptitiously inserted in the bill relieving the political disabilities of a large number of persons in the South, he made a motion to reconsider the bill. After further information he now withdrew the motion.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA MEDICAL SOCIETY.

Mr. SUMNER moved to take up the bill repealing the charter of the Medical Society of the District of Columbia.

Mr. TRUMBULL hoped that the bill would not be taken up as there was a controversy about it, and the entire morning hour would be occupied to the exclusion of more important matters.

Mr. SUMNER replied that there was no controversy about it.

Mr. TRUMBULL did not know by what authority the Senator made that statement; there might be no controversy in his mind, but conflicting statements had certainly been made on the subject.

Mr. SUMNER said this society had undertaken to exclude colored persons, simply on account of color, and in view of the admission of the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. REVELS) to the floor, it would be a shame for the Senate to continue this injustice.

Mr. DAVIS remarked that notwithstanding all the concessions the Senate had asked for in the District had been fully complied with, he was still dissatisfied, and now insisted that the charter of this medical society should be abrogated.

Mr. THURMAN said there was a special reason why the bill should not now be taken up, that was the absence of the Senator from New-Hampshire (Mr. PATTERSON,) who possessed information on the subject important to the Senate.

Mr. SUMNER said he had reported the bill after conference with the Senator from New-Hampshire.

Mr. DAVIS asserted that he knew the Senator (Mr. PATTERSON) was opposed to the bill, because he had so told him before leaving.

Mr. SUMNER thought there was some misapprehension resulting from the similarity of the bill to another.

Messrs. CONKLING and MORRILL of Vermont, opposed the motion, in view of the absence of the Senator from New-Hampshire.

The motion was then not agreed to, by yeas 21, nays 26.

EQUAL RIGHTS.

Mr. STEWART moved to take up the bill to secure to all persons the equal protection of the laws; which was not agreed to.

THE SUPREME COURT CIRCUITS.

On motion of Mr. TRUMBULL, the bill changing the circuits of the United States Supreme Court, was taken up, and Mr. TRUMBULL concluded his remarks in explanation of the authority of Congress to impose qualifications on nominees of the President for Supreme Court Judgeship. He claimed that the Presidential power of appointment of the recently created Circuit Judgeships was derived from the act of Congress creating the offices.

Mr. DAVIS argued that the act of Congress merely regulated the number of Judges, and that the office itself existed by authority of the Constitution.

The morning hour having expired, the bill was laid over, and the Funding bill coming up in order, it was, on motion of Mr. HAMLIN, postponed and made the special order for Monday, the purpose being to proceed with the District of Columbia business.

SETTLEMENT OF WAR CLAIMS.

Mr. HOWE called up the bill for the settlement of the claims for quartermasters' and commissary stores furnished to or taken by the United States within the States in rebellion during the late war. The bill was read, referring all claims for commissary supplies and quartermasters' stores, furnished by loyal persons to the army of the United States, to the Commissary and Quartermaster-Generals, to be decided upon by them as to the sum; no claims to be paid until Congress appropriates the money.

Mr. JOHNSON offered an amendment to include all claims for the rent of buildings and occupation of lands.

Mr. HOWE, in the course of his remarks, expressed the opinion that the amount of claims under the bill would not exceed five millions of dollars, and asserted his confidence in the Quartermaster and Commissary-Generals.

Mr. CONKLING believed the proposed investigation would degenerate into a mere auditing of accounts. The main point of his objection to the bill was that, in place of a harmless proceeding to prevent the disappearance of testimony, the *ex-parte* statements of claimants were to be taken without the Government being represented, and Congress was to be committed to a distinction in favor of loyal residents of the South during the war, in the matter of compensation for loss or injury inflicted by the war. The conclusion that the Government was not liable for such loss or injury was shown in the case of Mrs. SUE MURPHY, though the loyalty of the claimant was then demonstrated. The question had been decided adversely to all such cases in both Houses.

Mr. WILSON believed the sooner all these claims were [illegible] the better for the Treasury. He favored the compensation of all in the South who had been faithful to the Government during the war, upon requisite proof. By deferring the day of settlement, bogus claims would be trumped up by unscrupulous persons.

Mr. COLE objected to the amendment as opening the door to claims for trespass on real estate which had not heretofore been recognized. This would require payment for the lands occupied by SHERMAN's army in its "march to the sea," and by all our armies. He held that during the progress of a war damage necessarily resulted for which there could be no remedy, and that a large class of claims properly came under this head.

Mr. TRUMBULL said that all our legislation hitherto was based upon the theory that the territory over which the rebels had control was that of an enemy, and all within it were to be regarded as enemies. The bill proposed to change that policy and pay for property taken by our army in the enemy's country. He did not understand that there was any obligation upon the Government to do that. He recognized the hardship inflicted upon those whose property had been taken, but the hardship upon our armies in their marches and sufferings. No Government had yet undertaken to pay for property taken in the enemy's country, and if we now adopted the principle of paying for property taken and not receipted for by the Quartermasters, we would very soon be asked to pay for all the property destroyed in the South. While entertaining the highest confidence in the Quartermaster and Commissary Generals, he preferred to leave the adjudication of these claims to the Court of Claims, where all the machinery was present for arriving at the truth. Under an act of Congress that Court could not pass upon a claim until the loyalty of the claimant was positively established.

Mr. WILLIAMS offered an amendment declaring the act to provide only for the examination of such claims, and not create any obligation for their payment.

Mr. POMEROY made an argument of placing the loyal citizens in the late rebellious States upon a footing with the citizens of loyal States.

Mr. WILLEY read a lengthy written argument upon the obligations of the Government under the law of nations to pay for private property taken for public use, and in support of the bill upon the justice and necessity of compensating the Southern loyalists for property taken by the Government.

Mr. STEWART said that active Union men in the South, as the war progressed, were deprived of their property, and consequently the bill would relieve only the richer class, who professed friendship for both sides, and would make the war a speculation. These only, and not the poor Unionists, were the owners of property at the time our armies went through the South. He, therefore, would recommend the bill, with instructions to the Committee to report an amendment providing that all claims over $500 favorably reported upon by the Quartermaster and Commissary Generals shall be submitted to the Court of Claims, with power to the Court to diminish, but not to increase the amount.

Mr. HOWARD gave notice of his intention to reply, as a representative of a Northern community, to the implied sneer and the taunt of shoddy thrown upon his constituents, as well as the North generally, by the Senator from West Virginia, Mr. WILLEY.

The Senate then, shortly before 5 o'clock, adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

On motion of Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, the Georgia bill went over until after the morning hour.

A PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

Mr. JOHNSON, rising to a personal explanation, denied the statement made in the Washington correspondence of the Sacramento *Union*, that he had been acting in hostility to the bill making appropriations for the naval service, to allow the mechanics and workmen at the various navy yards to be continued in employment. Instead of acting against the bill, he had labored strenuously among his Democratic colleagues for the largest appropriations that were recommended.

JERSEY CITY A PORT OF ENTRY.

Mr. CLEVELAND introduced a bill erecting a collection district in New-Jersey, to be called the District of Jersey City, and constituting Jersey City a port of entry. Passed.

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolutions were offered as follows:

By Mr. HAIGHT—Instructing the Committee on Commerce to inquire into the necessity of removing obstructions from the Delaware River between Bordentown and Trenton, so as to facilitate commerce between Philadelphia and Trenton.

By Mr. INGERSOLL—Calling on the Secretary of the Interior for all information in his Department relative to the late expedition against the Piegan Indians. Adopted.

PRIVATE BILLS.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of private bills.

An adverse report on a bill granting a pension to a colored teamster was made from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, but on motion of Mr. INGERSOLL the report was rejected, and, after much opposition, the bill was passed.

MR. WOOD AND THE SALE OF CADETSHIPS.

The morning hour having expired,

Mr. WOOD rose to a personal explanation. About the time of the investigation as to the sale of cadetships, he had noticed in the Washington correspondence of the New-York *Tribune* a statement that he had appointed a cadet out of his district. He had taken no notice of that statement. Subsequently the same correspondent had stated that he (WOOD) had appointed a son of General GILMORE, a resident of Ohio, and that the cadet himself was not a resident of his district. He had taken no notice of that. But he now found that the same statement, with additions, had been copied by some of the Ohio, Illinois, and Indiana newspapers, and he therefore thought it his duty to rise and say that the charge was false entirely.

Mr. LOGAN, Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, explained that one of the witnesses in the case, Mr. WHITTEMORE had stated that Mr. WOOD had appointed a person not living in his district, naming General GILMORE's son; but the same witness had subsequently written to the Committee to correct his testimony, saying that he had ascertained on returning to New-York that he had been mistaken, and asking to have the statement as to Mr. WOOD struck out of his evidence. That was all there was of it.

Mr. WOOD remarked that the *Tribune* correspondent must, if he knew anything at all about the case, have known that which the Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs had just stated. As the House extended the privileges of the reporters' gallery to the representatives of the Press, he hoped that at least the reputations of the members would not be held up to censure in a case where there was no ground of justification whatever.

A DEFICIENCY BILL PASSED.

Mr. LAWRENCE, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported a Deficiency bill for the following items for the service of the House: Folding documents, including material and labor, $37,500; for three mail carriers, $3,285; for laborers, $6,125—total, $46,910. The bill was passed.

LITTLE ROCK AND FORT SMITH RAILROAD.

The Senate bill repealing the proviso contained in the act of April 10, 1869, extending the time for the Little Rock and Fort Smith Railroad Company to complete the first section of twenty miles of its road was taken from the Speaker's table and put upon its passage.

Mr. HOLMAN inquired of the Chairman of the Committee on Public Lands what the proviso was.

Mr. JULIAN explained that in the closing hours of last session the restrictive clause, that the land granted should only be sold to actual settlers in lots of 160 acres, and at not over $2 50 an acre, had been attached to the bill inadvertently. The time had not lapsed, and the Company had a right to the land without restrictions.

Mr. HOLMAN—Had not the ten years within which the first section of the road was to be completed elapsed at the time of the passage of the act?

Mr. JULIAN—No, Sir; I understand not. The whole object of this bill is to remove a restriction hastily and inadvertently put on the bill. The Committee has examined the question, and found that Congress had no right to attach that restriction.

Mr. FARNSWORTH—Then what harm does it do?

Mr. JULIAN—Perhaps it does no harm.

Mr. FARNSWORTH—Then let it be.

Mr. JULIAN—It does a great deal, and it affects the Company in borrowing money.

Mr. FARNSWORTH—Then we are legislating for the benefit of this corporation.

Mr. JULIAN—We are legislating to undo what we should not have done.

Mr. WARD—Does it make any new grant of land?

Mr. JULIAN—It does not.

Mr. WARD—Then there is no harm in it.

Mr. LAWRENCE—Is it not our policy to legislate in favor of the settlers?

Mr. JULIAN—There is no doubt about it; we have examined the question, and we found it as clear that our power to attach the restriction did not exist.

Mr. FARNSWORTH moved to lay the bill on the table, which was rejected.

The bill was then passed—yeas 110, nays 38.

PRINTING SPEECHES IN THE GLOBE.

The Senate joint resolution prohibiting the publication, in the Globe, of speeches not delivered, was taken from the Speaker's table.

Mr. FARNSWORTH moved to have it put upon its passage.

Mr. COX moved its reference to the Committee on Rules.

Mr. FARNSWORTH thought there could be no better time than the [illegible] to the Committee on Rules, it would never be seen again.

Mr. COX, who is a member of that Committee, promised that it would be soon reported back.

It was then referred to the Committee on Rules.

GEORGIA.

At 3 o'clock P. M. the Georgia bill came up, and Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, proposed to let it be discussed to-day and to-morrow and to have the vote taken on Monday. No other business to be transacted to-morrow. That proposition was agreed to without objection.

Mr. FARNSWORTH explained why he had objected, yesterday, to Mr. BUTLER's reporting the bill from the Committee on Reconstruction. He had supposed that the recommittal of the bill left it again with that Committee, and he thought so still; but, nevertheless, he would withdraw the point of order which he had made yesterday.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, then addressed the House in explanation and advocacy of the bill. He argued that Georgia presented herself now, for the first time asking in proper guise for admission. She never had been admitted by law. Two of her Representatives had been admitted to the House, but admitted under a mistake of facts; but it had been thought that Georgia had been organized honestly, fairly and legally. After stating various reasons for the passage of the bill, he said that it was necessary for another, grander and more comprehensive reason, and that was because it was a grave and solemn exercise of the power of Congress over States, which having got into the Union undertook to oppress citizens of the United States, and to rebel against the laws and against the spirit of the Constitution. The State of Tennessee, for instance, believing herself beyond the power of Congress, had proceeded to abrogate every law and every constitutional provision on which she was admitted to representation. If the judgment of the House went with his own, he proposed to exhibit also to Tennessee the power of Congress against wrong and rapine and murder. The Governor of Tennessee had sent a message to the Legislature, stating that he was utterly powerless to protect the citizens of Tennessee against organized bands of robbers and murderers; but the Legislature had adjourned without providing any such means. Hundreds of men were being murdered weekly in the State of Tennessee, and there was no redress. He proposed to bring the condition of that State very soon to the attention of the House and the country.

Mr. HAWKINS inquired of Mr. BUTLER where those murders were committed.

Mr. BUTLER—In Tennessee.

Mr. HAWKINS—Whereabouts?

Mr. BUTLER—All over the State. Like the man with the small pox, they break out all over. [Laughter.]

Mr. HAWKINS—I have never heard of such things.

Mr. BUTLER—None so deaf as those who will not hear. I have got the presentments of two grand juries in that State, saying that they are utterly powerless against the bands of organized ruffians there; and we ought to deal with Georgia so as to demonstrate to the world that we have not abrogated and abnegated the power of Congress to deal with men, whoever they may be, under whatever sort of State obligations, who render the life and liberty of the citizens of the United States unsafe. He gave notice that he would offer an amendment to the bill providing that the power granted by the Constitution of Georgia to the General Assembly to change the time of holding elections, and to prescribe the day for the meeting of the General Assembly, shall not be so exercised as to postpone the election of members of the next General Assembly beyond the Tuesday after the first Monday in February, 1872. He explained that the object of the amendment was to give the loyal men who had been elected to the first Legislature their full two years of legislative service. He would treat the negroes who had been turned out of the Georgia Legislature precisely as he would have treated the loyal Legislature in 1861, if there had been one, who had been turned out by the rebels; that is, he would restore them to their positions and keep them there for their full time.

Mr. FARNSWORTH, another member of the Reconstruction Committee, argued against the bill, assuming that it was unnecessary, as Georgia was now entitled to a representation, and declaring that Congress had got itself far enough in a muddle with its reconstruction legislation, and that the sooner it was finished and the plainer it was made the better. He understood very well the object of the bill. It was got up on the theory that the admission of the Georgia members to the Fortieth Congress went for nothing, like Rip Van Winkle's dream, and that they were to come back and be sworn in for the Forty-first Congress. It was to prolong the tenure of office of certain gentlemen in Georgia, and the bill might as well be entitled that as anything else.

PETITIONS.

Without concluding his argument, Mr. FARNSWORTH yielded the floor, and petitions were presented as follows:

By Mr. BIGGS, of the citizens of Wilmington, Del., against a repeal of the Navigation laws, and in favor of a drawback on ship building materials.

By Mr. MYERS, of the citizens of Philadelphia for pensions to the veterans of 1812; for specific rates of duties on books; and for an increase of the tariff on imported cigars.

The House then at 4:30 adjourned until to-morrow.

COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION.

Synopsis of the Monthly Report from the Bureau of Statistics.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The following synopsis of monthly report No. 4, current series, now nearly ready for distribution, is furnished in advance from the Bureau of Statistics. It exhibits the trade of the United States with foreign countries for the month of October, 1869, and the ten months ended the same, compared with the corresponding periods of 1868:

	Imports. Gold Values.	Exports. Mixed Values.	Reëxp'ts. Foreign Com'ties.
Month ended Oct. 31,'69	$34,860,695	$43,310,294	$2,857,918
Month ended Oct. 31,'68	32,187,702	29,793,778	1,568,378
10 mos. ended Oct. 31,'69	399,462,418	365,199,741	25,106,835
10 mos. ended Oct. 31,'68	330,810,885	359,806,678	18,228,464

Proportions of the foregoing shipped in American and foreign vessels respectively:

Month ended Oct. 31, '69	Imports.	Exports.	Reëxpts.
American vessels	$10,013,746	$15,491,646	$616,947
Foreign vessels	24,846,949	27,818,648	2,240,969
10 mos. ended Oct. 31, '69			
American vessels	124,404,172	119,986,522	13,933,688
Foreign vessels	275,058,246	245,213,219	11,172,697

Of the imports for October, 1869, $28,557,629 were dutiable, $22,707,386 entered for consumption and $12,153,309 entered warehouse. Of the total imports for the ten months ended Oct. 31, 1869, $358,529,846 were dutiable, $230,738,027 entered for consumption and $168,724,391 entered warehouse. The total value of foreign commodities remaining in warehouse Oct. 31, 1869, was $49,705,711, as compared with $39,776,452 in October, 1868.

Entrances and clearances of vessels engaged in the foreign trade:

	Entered.		Cleared.	
10 mos. ended Oct., 1869.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
American vessels	8,767	2,879,068	8,578	2,908,131
Foreign vessels	17,172	4,857,293	17,099	4,886,277
10 mos. ended Oct. 31, '68				
American vessels	8,817	2,918,280	8,482	2,898,188
Foreign vessels	15,560	4,065,081	15,779	4,263,965

The report gives a comparative statement showing the values of total imports from and total exports to the various foreign countries for each of the twelve fiscal years, from 1858 to 1869 inclusive. It also contains the tariff of Japan, the usual commercial reports and miscellany, the exports of gold from New-York, and partial statements of imports and exports up to Dec. 31, 1869. Among the new features introduced into the present number are the following: A comparative statement of the monthly collections of internal revenue for the first six months of the fiscal years 1868-'69 and 1868-70; a statement of the public debt for the 1st of March; valuable statistics in relation to the rates of labor and cost of subsistence in Germany, translated and compiled from official documents. The statements of revenue collections and of the public debt will hereafter be continued each month, and, together with the customary statements of imports, exports and other commercial statistics, will form a valuable permanent record for preservation and reference. The statistics on wages and subsistence in Germany in the present number will be followed, in the succeeding numbers, by similar statistics from Belgium and other countries. Every effort is making to render these reports of greater value, not only to statisticians, public men and the mercantile community, but to those practically engaged in the industrial pursuits of the country.

German Emigrants to the South.

A number of Germans of this City and neighborhood have resolved to settle at Valbermoso Springs, near Decatur, Ala. They have sent a Committee there to lease land for them, with the prospect of becoming owners of it in the course of time. Last night they held a meeting at No. [illegible] Sixth-street, Mr. ADAM OTTO presiding, and resolved to leave this City [illegible] place named. [illegible]

CURRENT NOTES.

A Pittsburg young man has paid $50 for kissing a lady in the street.

Commodore HIGGINS is very sick in Norfolk.

Mr. JOSHUA DOUGLASS, of Meadville, Penn., has given Allegheny College property in that city valued at $30,000.

People in Ohio have again stopped talking about erecting a monument over the remains of President HARRISON.

JOHN THOMPSON pleaded guilty to the charge of robbing the mail at the University of Virginia, and was sentenced to imprisonment for ten years in the Albany Penitentiary.

KNIGHT'S full-length portrait of Major-General MEADE was presented to the Philadelphia Union League on Wednesday evening, and the League dined the General and members of his staff at the same time.

Hon. WILLIAM J. GROESBECK has purchased twenty-five acres, near Cincinnati, for $60,000. One of the papers says he will build upon it a splendid residence, and another that he will erect an elegant mansion. We are expecting a third to call it a palatial residence.

The card of the Chairman of the New-Hampshire Democratic State Committee, denying the charge of "infidelity to the party," appeals to the Democracy to bring home their absent voters, and to rally at the polls; but it does not urge them to vote for General BEDEL.

A Vermont paper asserts that a little daughter of JOHN KEENAN, of Bennington, was recently carried down under the ice for about five rods, went over a seven foot dam, and passed through an underground raceway for a distance of fifteen rods to another dam, and was then rescued alive, but in a very exhausted condition.

A Boston young man, a Catholic, intended to be married on Tuesday evening, but at the last moment "recollected that he had forgotten" to procure a license. He dashed out of the house in pursuit of the prized bond paper, but it was too late. The office was closed. Lent began the next day, and for forty days he must pine, as no marriage can be celebrated in his church during Lent.

The Rome (Ga.) *Courier* states that there was never a better stand of wheat in North Georgia and Alabama at this season of the year than there is now, and that fully the usual amount has been sown upon better prepared land than in former years. The Augusta (Ga.) *Chronicle* reports that similar cheering reports as to the condition of the crop come from Middle Georgia, although the area sown will fall a little short of last year.

GOLLADAY has advertised quite extensively in the Third District of Kentucky that he is a candidate for reëlection to the Forty-first Congress, but the Louisville *Courier-Journal* tells him that he will find, upon his return to Kentucky, that the people will demand something more than an explanation of the equivocal position in which he has involved himself, and that they will certainly not accept any partisan appeals whatever in excuse for a transaction which is exclusively personal.

In the Maryland Senate on Wednesday the Special Committee on the Antietam Cemetery reported that the trustees have persistently ignored the act of the Legislature making it their duty to devote a portion of the cemetery to the burial of Confederate dead, and they recommended that the $5,000 appropriated for this purpose be used in the creation of a new cemetery at Hagerstown, to which shall be removed the remains of the Confederate dead from the fields of Antietam, Gettysburg, South Mountain, Monocacy and Crampton's Gap.

Ex-Governor SEYMOUR, in the lecture in which he gave some of his recollections of public men, at Whitestown, on Wednesday evening, said that no man who ever lived in this country could lose his temper so judiciously as General JACKSON. He spoke of CALHOUN as a man of wonderful dignity of manner and of mighty logic; of CLAY as chivalrous, having something of the knight errant in him, a fearless debater and a truly patriotic man; and of WEBSTER, in some respects the greatest of these three, and in other respects the weakest. In his judgment, he said, WEBSTER would have figured better as a literary man. He should have been a student, a historian or a poet. He had a passion for poetry, and wrote verses exceedingly well. He would have ranked with BURKE; he would have eclipsed MACAULAY.

The Boston *Post* published yesterday an "emphatic card" from the Chairman of the New-Hampshire Democratic State Committee, in which he declared that the charges of infidelity to the party on the part of the Committee are false; and, immediately following it, a card from a member of the Committee, which bluntly says: "I received a long letter of instruction and explanation, informing me that the State Committee had, by an almost unanimous vote, come to the conclusion that it was best to substitute FLINT for BEDEL, in view of matters to come up at the next session of the Legislature—I mean the United States Senatorship. Now, it would make no difference to me if all the State Committee but myself should come to the conclusion to sell out the Democratic Party. I should still be a minority of one on that Committee to oppose any such miserable and degrading transaction. What right has any Committee to trade off the votes of the honest Democratic yeomanry of New-Hampshire in that style?"

REVOLUTIONARY FRANCE.

Letters from Victor Hugo, F. V. Raspail and Louis Blanc to the French Republicans of St. Louis.

From the St. Louis Democrat, March 2.

The French Republican Union and the Fremont Camp of the Grand Army of the Republic of St. Louis lately joined in commemorating the French Revolution of 1848, and on that occasion were delighted by eloquent letters of fraternity from VICTOR HUGO, LOUIS BLANC, F. V. RASPAIL, A. BARBETTE, and other Old World patriots and philanthropist of like eminence. We have taken pains to procure for the readers of the *Democrat* worthy translations of these letters, and this morning present the following, premising that others, over equally celebrated names, will in due time follow:

LETTER OF VICTOR HUGO.

HAUTEVILLE HOUSE, Feb. 8, 1870.

The United States of America are a power; the United States of Europe are as yet only an idea; but an idea is also a power! The hour approaches when the two great hands of the American people and of the European people shall meet across the broad waters. Fraternity unlimited, whence will spring the peace of the universe.

I trust that the few lines I write may reach St. Louis in time for the anniversary of the 24th February, and I offer my cordial sympathies to the citizens of the Republican Union.

VICTOR HUGO.

LETTER OF LOUIS BLANC.

LONDON, Feb. 4, 1870.

Yes, dear Compatriot, I subscribe joyfully as well to the programme of the French Republican Union of St. Louis, as to the resolve of its members to celebrate the anniversary of our exalted and pure revolution of 1848. To you shall go my thoughts. With you is my heart.

I have received the communication to which you refer, and I have read with emotion the recital of what you have done, true children of France, for beloved France—you, who in your distant exile, shall live so completely within her.

You apprise me of my selection to represent the Republic of 1848, and the element of socialism introduced in politics. It is an honor which I may surely hope to share, if a profound love for liberty and for the people be qualifications sufficient.

You tell me that you desire to celebrate the revolution of 1848, because that revolution has a right to such celebration. Your position is a true one—it is justice.

Never was the people of Paris more excited, more magnanimous. The people enlightened the Provisional Government with its inspirations; warmed it, as it were, with its breath, and if it did not succeed in moulding that Government precisely after its own image, it gave it a character nevertheless, which marks it distinctly in history.

It was as member of the minority that I took part in the Provisional Government. The ideas which found least favor in the eyes of my colleagues are those I cherish most. I had to combat, and I combatted vainly, their dread of the aim and end of modern socialism. As the representative of socialistic aspirations (in those days little studied, and even now but ill understood,) I became the object of opposition, and here lies the key to the subsequent fatal misunderstandings. Often I was grieved by the rejection of useful measures, and by the adoption of others which I deemed dangerous, the responsibility of which I shared collectively with the others. Twice I proposed my resignation, and I should probably have withdrawn but for dread of the injurious consequences. I may then, without fear of having my partiality impeached, assume to defend the Provisional Government from its detractors. Well, I do not hesitate to assert that that Government, judged by the ensemble of its acts, will compare favorably with the best Government that has ever existed.

What other Government, I ask, ever maintained in the midst of so terrible a conflict of unrestrained passions, a more constant serenity, a nobler confidence in the moral authority of its principles, a more absolute disinterestedness, and a prouder courage? What other Government ever treated its enemies with greater magnanimity, evinced a more decided horror for the effusion of blood, and abstained more scrupulously from resort to violence? What other Government, when disorganized society was crumbling to its very base, ever succeeded so marvelously in maintaining itself firmly above the discord without appeal to force; without even silencing calumny, without sheltering itself behind the authority of courts of law, the police, the soldiery—confidently staking its maintenance on one power solely—one only: that of persuasion?

Yes, as I wrote in my appeal to honest people, when the intoxicating passions of the day shall have quite died away, the generosity of the heroes of February will still be remembered. Not even an arrest dimmed the magnanimity of their strength. It will be remembered, too, that these men needed no public denouncers, nor exceptional jurisdiction, nor jailors—no; that order had not to be vindicated with drawn swords; that families were not driven to mourning on reading the public decrees; that the public authority was employed in calming the public, in protecting the vanquished, in making inviolable the domicile of every citizen, and promoting the untrammeled utterance of every journal; that through these men, Red Republicans, Democrats, blood-thirsty in name, the people were induced one day to assemble on the Champ de Mars and mingle in the celebration of the philosophical feast to the obliteration of hate, and they burned the scaffold; that these terrible anarchists adopted for device order in liberty, and that by command, too, of these apostles of spoliation Paris was guarded by two hundred thousand of the famished under arms.

The Provisional Government did not plow as deep a furrow, I believe, as it had the power and opportunity of plowing. But while charging it with a failure to accomplish that which it lacked the intrepid wisdom to accomplish, is it right to forget the noble and great deeds it did perform?

At what epoch and in what country shall we find a power which in two months—in two months!—enacted so many decrees favorable to liberty and more imbued with respect to human dignity?

In two brief months to have abolished the penalty of death, to have established universal suffrage, to have proclaimed the right of labor, to have decreed the emancipation of slaves, to have abolished corporal punishment in the Maritime Code, to have digested a system of universal and gratuitous education, to have enlarged the scope of the jury system, to have prohibited political sermons, to have abolished imprisonment for debt, to have fixed the principle for suspending or discharging Magistrates, to have facilitated the naturalization of foreigners, to have organized the immediate organization of the working classes, to have inaugurated the great movement of associations, and fixed the brand of official prohibition on the last form of slavery. Were all these things nothing? Were I to publish the decrees issued during the short interval which separates the 4th of May, 1848, from the 24th of February in the same year, there would rest the most unanswerable defence of the Provisional Government.

A singular and yet a very common injustice is that which charges the Provisional Government with errors committed after it had ceased to exist, and with the political disasters engendered out of these errors.

It is quite true that the Executive Committee consisted of five members who had all formed part of the Provisional Government; but this Committee, (whence all popular and socialistic elements had been carefully eliminated, in which M. LEDRU ROLLIN had been admitted simply that he might be paralyzed, and which finally was subjected to the control of an Assembly where the royalists ruled in force,) this Committee was not the Provisional Government; did not represent its composition; could not reproduce its spirit; fell short of its independent and sovereign authority; the Committee could in no manner continue the Government it succeeded.

Would you be just to the Provisional Government? Do not extend its responsibilities beyond the term of its existence. Judge it not for acts it did not perpetrate, and which had been impossible during its existence.

Unfortunately the current of events since 1848 has been so rapid, and party spirit has had such frequent and full opportunity of falsifying their nature, that in England I have frequently heard the Provisional Government taxed with the acts perpetrated under the military dictation of General CAVAIGNAC! A distinguished Englishman said to me one day: "The proof that the Provisional Government was not created to endure, is that it fell." His surprise was extreme when I exclaimed: "Fell, sir! where did you learn that? The Provisional Government remained absolute master of the situation so long as it willed it. It withdrew from power freely, voluntarily, and at the hour which in advance, it had fixed—not a moment sooner; it retired only after having transferred its authority, held from popular acclamation, to the chosen of a universal suffrage it had itself ordered; it retired after a solemn proclamation that it deserved well of the nation; it retired 'mid the confused acclamations multiplied infinitely from all mouths, cheering the triumphs of its achievements—*Vive la Republique!*"

I do not claim that the Provisional Government committed no fault; I could not consistently now defend measures whose impolicy time and the succession of events have demonstrated, when I disapproved and opposed them before their adoption.

The fatal blunder lay in the failure to perceive, that by precipitating the elections, the reactionary party would be given the means of turning to account the ancient prejudices and unfounded apprehensions held by the provinces (clinging yet to the Empire) on the question of a Republic. To have abandoned the Republic to the judgment of a populace, (giving it no time to evince its nature, its advantages and virtues,) a populace that held such false ideas about it, this was to arm the ignorant population of the country against the enlightened population of the city, the province against Paris. It was creating the condition of antagonism which generated the fatal days of May and of June. In this respect assuredly the Provisional Government lacked in clearsightedness and in foresight. But what caused the error? An excessive respect for universal suffrage; an over-scrupulous haste to bow before the sovereignty of the nation, or that which images it.

And what does the error prove? Simply that in 1848 France, as regarded her numerical strength, in view of the provincial population, was not prepared even for purely political renovation if left to the action of universal suffrage. This point is quite lost sight of by those who imagine that the men of February had but the one word to utter to revolutionize the entire order of things. The Provisional Government was too timid, no doubt, too anxious to unburden itself of the weight of the position; it did not know the force, in certain circumstances, of a will to dare; and, I repeat it, the majority of its members, more disposed to see in the establishment of the Republic an object than a means, were fearful of socialism. But frankly, were they the only ones pursued by this fear? Even, too, in limiting their aspirations to a Republic, were not these members striving for that which provincial France could not yet clearly understand and did not desire? In other words, to whom has it ever been given to mould a society at will?

Ah, if in 1848 there had existed in our land the elements of regeneration, which regretful spirits wonder did not issue from those days, would France have submitted during eighteen years to the system of absolute power and without effort of resistance? Could the timidity of a few men, their want of nerve and foresight, or their errors, have sufficed for so prolonged a condition of torpor? Would the effects of the State crime of December have so long survived their cause? We had against us, I know, the force of bayonets; but where there is a vigorous public spirit—and that is especially the case in our land—its power is irresistible; it disconcerts despotism; it laughs over the aims of strategy; it opens and need not batter down the doors of the barracks; it disarms the soldier.

Let us not calumniate, however, the sleep of our beloved France. How little this rest resembles death, the *reveil* in which we now participate proves. It is even a singular phenomenon worthy of remark, that in this period of profound silence and of apparent inertness, there are so many intelligent and courageous young men in whom we are permitted to rest the hope of the Republic. With them be the duty of resuming and completing the achievements which their predecessors bequeath incomplete, spite of their efforts which have not been without utility, and shall not be without glory.

Receive, dear citizen, and extend to the members of the Republican Union, my fraternal salutations.

LOUIS BLANC.

To the citizen, B. MERCADIER.

LETTER OF RASPAIL.

To the Republican Citizens of St. Louis, United States:

CITIZENS: This letter will reach you too late, no doubt, owing to my illness, which permits me for the first time to answer a letter.

Believe that I am proud of having merited your suffrages as a Republican and Radical. Permit me only to observe to you that your title of Union should be abandoned for that of Association, because in France the word "Union" conceals always something of those Jesuits, those cannibals of civilization, whom you ought to drive out of your country wherever they may show themselves; for it is they who, working out their infernal destiny, are sewing division in that "*grande*" country, America, which you inhabit.

You propose, you say, to feast the anniversary of the 24th of February, 1848, a date which once more consecrates in history the great magnanimity of the people of Paris, who, always loyal and confiding, permitted themselves to be caught by the promises and caresses of their most cowardly persecutors.

The triumph of the people was destined to be short lived, since from the first day the Jesuitical reaction had its men in the Provisional Government. The most infamous traps were placed before the people, so brave and so generous, until the moment when they were crushed during those frightful days of June. * * *

Next the prisons, and [illegible] made way with all those [illegible] [illegible] want of warnings which I gave the people.

To-day a new generation rises to continue the work of resurrection and restitution sought for by its fathers; but, ignorant of many facts, it befriends often a part of the traitors of 1848.

As for me, citizens, I continue to nurse my task for all my life, the triumph of the Republic. On the 27th of February, '48, I gave the people the most powerful army to reach its goal, universal suffrage; but a proper organization is yet wanting to this great people. Let them organize, and from that moment, by the aid of the simple square bit of paper deposited in the urn, they will become invincible, and the Republic will establish itself forever, not only in France, but at the same time in every European city.

On the 24th of February I shall be, in heart, in your midst, and believe me, citizens, that I shall merit your esteem unto my last breath. I accept your good wishes with enthusiasm and with gratitude. Salut et fraternite.

F. V. RASPAIL, Depute de Lyon.

CACHAN-ARCUEIL, (Seine,) 20 Pluviase 78, 19th February, 1870.

THE LATEST RAILWAY HORROR.

Graphic Details of the Accident on the Mississippi Central Railroad—Every Car an Utter Wreck—The Killed and the Wounded.

Mr. J. W. SIMONTON has furnished the New-Orleans *Picayune* an account of the appalling disaster on the Mississippi Central Railroad, near Oxford, on the afternoon of Feb. 25, from which we quote the following:

Two and a half miles south of Oxford, Miss., is a ravine crossed by what is known as Buckner's trestle, spanning Buckner's Run, a shallow stream some forty feet below the level of the track. This trestle is approached from the north by a descending grade and a curve towards the right. The train passed around this curve at a speed of between thirty and forty miles an hour. Colonel SAMUEL TATE, President of the road, just previous to the crash, gave or sent word to have the brakes put on and the speed reduced; but the precaution came too late. The locomotive struck the trestle and passed over in safety. But either the engine, or the mail or baggage car, pressing to the right on the rails forming the inner arc of the curve, appeared to have pressed a rail out of place and thus switched the train on the track. Fortunately the leading cars did not fall from the trestle to the ravine immediately below. Had that occurred, the entire number must have been piled up one upon another, in which case the slaughter probably would have been tenfold. Driven by the impetus already acquired, and assisted by the locomotive still pulling away at its tremendous speed, the mail and express car which led the way passed across the timbers and plunged into a ditch to the right of the track beyond the ravine, at a point full 250 feet or more beyond the point at which the rail was displaced. The baggage and express car and forward passenger coach seem to have followed after the same fashion, neither of them leaving the road bed until after crossing the main ravine on the 125 to 150 feet of trestle. But the fearful blows with which they had struck the ties and timbers of the bridge—the latter not safe under ordinary usage—had meantime torn the trestle work to pieces, so that the second one of the three passenger coaches fell directly into the ravine, dragging down with it the forward end of the third coach, which crushed in the roof of its predecessor, near the rear, while the rear end of the last coach remained suspended by the rear truck to fragments of the trestle work on the northern side of the ravine, and hung at an angle of forty-five degrees.

Every car in the train was a complete and useless wreck when the halt was reached, except the rear one, and that, also, it was found necessary to destroy by throwing down into the bed of the stream, in order to enable the living to rescue the remains of the dead. The impetus with which the forward passenger coach struck the bank is shown by the fact that its framework was utterly shattered by the shock, so that the roof fell in upon the mingled passengers and debris. Not a seat but was torn from its place, and seat backs, cushions, window blinds, paneling, sashes and human beings were mingled in a confused medley, from which it is a wonder that any life escaped. Strange to say, only one or two of the inmates of this car appeared to have been killed, though others were severely wounded or badly cut and bruised, while some crawled out of the wreck in which they were buried, free of cut or scratch.

The scene of principal slaughter was in the middle passenger coach. This car fell in such a manner as to throw many of its inmates to the rear, which brought them directly under the crushing weight of the last coach when its forward end fell. Here seven dead bodies were taken out; five of them laying for an hour side by side with a young girl, who gave her name as AGGY ELLIOTT, of New-York, and who was rescued alive. Here, too, Mrs. ANN, wife of DUNCAN K. TURNER, just arrived from Scotland, *via* New-York, was instantly killed, her back being broken. Her husband, sitting by her side, escaped with his little boy, 3 years of age, in his arms.

Colonel ALEXANDER SPEERS, a planter, whose home was at Brandon, fourteen miles from Jackson, Miss., was another of the victims who met instant death at the same point. He was returning from Chicago with about thirty men whom he had hired there to work upon his plantation, several of whom were killed or badly hurt.

Colonel SAM. TATE, President of the Mississippi Central Railroad Company, was standing in the aisle of the rear car when the disaster happened, and was violently precipitated to the lower end of the coach, where he was nearly suffocated before the pile of wounded, confused and stunned passengers that were thrown upon him could be removed; but it is believed that he will sustain no permanent injury.

Some of the names could not be had. Two infants were among the number. One of these was taken from under the wreck, clasped with a death grasp to the bosom of its mother, who was also dead. Two colored brakemen were killed at their posts. One of these must have been thrown from the rear platform of the rear car, for he was found face down upon the roof of the coach lying in the ravine, his throat cut as if by a stout splinter.

The anguish of surviving friends of the killed and wounded was pitiable to behold. A husband, wild with grief at the loss of his wife, suddenly snatched from his side by death, just when he had nearly arrived at the home in the new world, which he had crossed the ocean to find, drew tears from eyes not used to weeping. The young girl, AGGY ELLIOTT, on her way to New-Orleans, exhibited wonderful fortitude. She was in the rear of the middle passenger car conversing with several acquaintances, the life of the little circle surrounding her, when the crash came. In an instant the notes of mirth and frolic were turned to cries of anguish and lamentation. But AGGY never lost her presence of mind for a moment. By her side lay several of the horribly-mangled dead. Fortunately, no part of the wreck had struck her a deadly blow. Bruised she was, and stunned, but no bone was broken. Her left hand rested upon the stiffening limb of one of the companions with whom she had been in gay converse a minute before, and there it was held in a vice-like grasp by a timber of the lower end of the rear passenger car. Otherwise she was free. Calling for help she stated her situation, and gave directions for her own relief. For an hour she lay there, exhibiting a patience and courage that were heroic. At last the timber was sawn assunder, her hand was released and she was carried away, piteously inquiring of those who were assisting her whether she was so hurt that she could not hope to be a future help to her "poor mother."

The railroad authorities report fifteen killed in all; but others insist that nineteen dead were counted, besides more than twenty who were seriously wounded, and as many more who suffered minor injuries.

It is said, and I believe truly, that the excursion train was saved only through the efforts of a Mr. EDGAR, of a Northwestern railroad, who, happening to be in the wreck, and unharmed, sent back a flag to apprise the special train of the terrible scene which the curve in the road concealed until one had approached within a few hundred yards of the spot.

After stating that the people of the neighborhood were prompt in administering such aid as was in their power, there remains nothing to be remarked further, except that for this terrible railroad horror the managers of the Mississippi Railroad are clearly responsible.

The immediate cause doubtless was a rotten tie just at the north end of the trestle, and there are many more of these rotten ties on the road. This was noticed by some of us, who walked over twenty miles of the track during our twenty hours of detention. The road is unfit for use. Accidents upon it are frequent, if we can believe some of the Company's own employes.

The Fleiss Income Case—More About Bailey's Seizure and the Missing Books.

Commissioner OSBORN proceeded to take further testimony yesterday, in the case of WILLIAM M. FLEISS, a wholesale liquor dealer, charged with making incorrect income returns to the Government. Assistant District-Attorney PURDY conducted the examination for the prosecution, Mr. SAMUEL G. COURTNEY appearing for the defendant.

Assistant Assessor GEORGE B. HAYWOOD was called as a witness for the defence. He said he ordered Mr. STEPHENS, one of Mr. BAILEY'S keepers, who had been placed in charge of defendant's books, to seal up the safe which contained the books; he took copies of the books to a certain extent; he took away the key of one of the safes; this occurred in January at FLEISS' place, at No. 77 Broad-street; he took no memorandum of the books, but made such extracts as he desired; he kept the key of the safe two days; he did not know of his own knowledge that the safe was sealed up. On cross-examination, witness said he went to FLEISS' place and examined the books; he found an account showing a profit of $151,000 for one year; he found sixty per cent. of the amount placed to FLEISS' credit; the income return for that year—1868—was for $6,500; FLEISS showed entries of heavy losses on April 29 and 30, 1869, and claimed the reduction of the losses from his income; this would leave $6,500 as the amount of his income. Subsequently a motion was made to strike out the latter part of HAYWOOD'S evidence, but decision was reserved.

EMANUEL DREYFOUS, cashier for FLEISS, said the [illegible] [illegible] and ledger, were all [illegible] in November last.

The case will be resumed on Monday next.

THE BAR ASSOCIATION.

Address to the Members of the Bar—The Constitution of the Organization.

The Executive Committee of the Bar Association of this City, recently formed, have issued the following address:

To the Members of the Bar of the City of New-York:

Some of our number who were strongly impressed with the importance in many ways of having our profession in this City organized into an association, having conferred together at intervals during the past year, resolved to make a beginning towards accomplishing this object. A short form of pledge was prepared and sent to a number of gentlemen for signature. When about two hundred names had been secured, it was thought proper to call the signers together for conference, and the result of their meeting was the appointment of committees to draft a constitution and to nominate officers. The constitution has been adopted, and the officers provided for in it have been chosen, and what has so far been done is now submitted to the profession at large, with the earnest hope that the project will receive the approval of every lawyer who has the dignity and honor of his calling at heart, and who feels the necessity of the harmonious coöperation of an upright Bar and a pure Judiciary in the administration of justice.

It may be asked, why was not the whole body of the profession consulted? Our answer is that such a course seemed impracticable. No one had authority to convene a general meeting of the Bar. Had such a meeting been called those who might have assembled would have had no more authority than any self-constituted committee. It is always necessary in such enterprises for a few to take the first steps. They naturally, in so doing, expose themselves to criticism, and must rely upon the integrity of their motives and the wisdom of their plans for their justification. The circular was sent to many besides those who signed it. Some delayed, others were absent, but we wish to assure all that there was no intentional avoidance of those who it was thought would unite with us. It is hoped, therefore, that any who may feel that they were justly entitled to be consulted, will consider the labor of seeing personally a large number of individuals, and explaining to each the details of unmatured plans, and will generously overlook any apparent assumption of authority on our part in view of the importance of the object proposed, and of the obvious difficulties of any plan.

In this spirit it is also hoped that they will accept for the present the constitution now submitted. It is the result of much discussion and consideration, and yet may seem to many quite defective. When the Association shall embrace a larger proportion of the profession, a review of the work will naturally take place.

It may seem invidious to require that any member of the Bar should submit to scrutiny his claims to membership in such an association, but as some selection is indispensable, no other plan seemed on the whole so unobjectionable as to constitute a committee to pass upon all applications. It is hoped that the character of the gentlemen who compose this committee, and the large number of negative votes required to exclude an applicant, will furnish an assurance against any caprice or injustice in their action.

The question has been frequently asked, what do you propose, what is to be gained by joining this association? We answer that our immediate object is simply organization.

It seems like an abdication of its legitimate position, that the Bar of the City of New-York, numbering its members by thousands, should have absolutely no organization whatever; that its influence in all matters affecting either its own dignity and interests as a profession, or the general good as connected with the advancement of jurisprudence or reforms in the administration of justice, should be only that divided and dispersed influence of its members which, from being divided and dispersed, goes for nothing. When its members were fewer and a longer probation was required for admission to its ranks, the traditions of the profession served, to some extent, to answer the purpose of a corporate organization. But since 1846, the era of our present State Constitution, events affecting not the Bar only, but the whole fabric of public and social life, have succeeded each other with unparalleled rapidity. The barriers to admission to the Bar have been substantially removed; the distinctions between attorney, solicitor and counselor, have been obliterated; the Judges have been made elective by the popular voice for a short term only, and a system thus introduced which has necessarily exposed them to partisan influences.

During the same period has come into operation a new system of procedure, which gives to the Judges so elected larger discretionary powers than ever before, and a patronage in the appointment of receivers and referees, and in the granting of commissions and allowances, the exercise of which is at least dangerous.

With these changes, more immediately affecting our profession, have come during the same period the discovery of new gold fields, the immense issues of paper currency during our civil war, the excitements, the social vicissitudes produced by that conflict, the changes in measures of value, the growth of corporate enterprise, the increase of luxury and the social demoralization which confront us on every side.

What has been the effect of all these things on the Bar? Many say its glory and dignity are gone, that it has ceased to be a noble profession and is merely a trade with the rest. We do not admit this charge. But we mean to come together as a body, to look the question fairly in the face, and if we find that we have been tainted by the influence of the times to undertake ourselves the work of purification, to revive a past renown, and give new life to traditions which we believe to be only dormant, not extinct. What specially is to be undertaken ought not to be determined by the few who have taken the lead in the enterprise. The Association will itself, after mature consideration, decide upon its own action; but lest the feeling which has prompted the present movement should, after its first impulse, flicker and die out, it is proposed to make our Association a permanent institution, to procure a commodious building uptown, and to establish in it a well-appointed law library. Having, besides this, rooms for consultation and social intercourse, we feel that we shall offer, especially to the younger members of the Bar, an equivalent at least for the expense of membership. The larger our numbers, the more readily and speedily will our purposes be accomplished. With five hundred members, our pecuniary success would be assured, and we have encouragements that voluntary donations will at once enable us to lay the foundation of a library that will soon become the pride of our Bar. We work not for ourselves only, but for those who are to come after us, and we are confident that the spirit of our profession once aroused, we can do all that we require.

We have not been unmindful of our brethren in the other portions of the State. We could not imperil our own immediate objects by undertaking a more general organization, but we look forward to the forming of similar associations in other cities and counties, with which we hope to be affiliated, and if from them may grow an Association of the Bar of the State of New-York worthy of the past history of that Bar, powerful by its intelligence and learning, and influential by its integrity and patriotism, the benefits of such an association not only to ourselves, but to the entire commonwealth, can hardly be overestimated.

The following are the names of the Executive Committee:

William M. Evarts, Henry Nicoll, Hamilton W. Robinson, Augustus F. Smith, William E. Curtis, William C. Barrett, James Emott, Charles A. Rapallo, Henry A. Taller, Stephen P. Nash, Samuel B. Garvin, Sidney Webster, James C. Carter, John E. Parsons, Wm. G. Choate, Francis C. Barlow.

The following is the Constitution of the Association as adopted Feb. 15, 1870:

ARTICLE I.—This Association shall be called "The Bar Association of the City of New-York."

ART. II.—The Association is established to maintain the honor and dignity of the profession of the law, to cultivate social intercourse among its members, and to increase its usefulness in promoting the due administration of justice.

ART. III.—SEC. 1.—The members of the Bar who signed the preliminary articles are hereby declared to be members of this Association; but such of them as shall omit to subscribe to this constitution, and pay the admission fee, on or before the 15th day of March next, shall cease to be members, and can only become such by subsequent admission.

Any member of the profession, in good standing, residing or practicing in the City of New-York, may become a member, by vote of the Association, on recommendation of the Committee on Admissions as hereinafter provided, and on subscribing to this constitution and paying the admission fee.

SEC. 2. The Committee on Admissions shall have power to make such regulations in relation to proposals for membership and notice thereof, and as they may from time to time deem needful. Candidates against whom there shall be five negative votes in the Committee shall not be recommended for admission. Upon being recommended, a vote by ballot shall be taken in the Association, and one negative vote in every five shall exclude the candidate.

ART. IV.—OFFICERS.—The officers of the Association shall be a President, five Vice-Presidents, a Recording Secretary, a Corresponding Secretary and a Treasurer. There shall also be an Executive Committee of fifteen members, of which Committee the President shall, *ex officio*, be a member; and a Committee on Admissions, to consist of twenty members. These officers and committees shall be elected at the annual meeting to be held on the second Tuesday of January in each year. The Association may provide by its by-laws for such other Standing Committees as it may deem necessary.

ART. V.—The Executive Committee shall be vested with the title to all the property of the Association until it may be incorporated, as Trustees thereof, and shall manage its affairs, subject to the constitution and by-laws. They shall provide a permanent place for the use of the Association, and shall appropriate such sums as they may deem fit for a library and reading room.

ART. VI.—A Library Committee, to consist of five members, shall be appointed by the Executive Committee, to hold office during their pleasure, and, subject to their directions, shall have charge of the library and reading room, with power to expend upon the same such moneys as may be appropriated by the Executive Committee or procured by voluntary subscription.

ART. VII.—The Judges of the Courts of the United States, of the Court of Appeals, of the Supreme Court and of all other Courts of Record of the State of New-York shall be [illegible] of the library and reading [illegible] without the payment of fees [illegible].

ART. VIII.—MEETINGS OF THE ASSOCIATION.—There shall be an annual meeting of the Association on the second Tuesday of January, and other stated meetings on the second Tuesdays of March, June and November in each year. At these stated meetings, and at any regular adjourned meeting thereof, all the powers of the Association may be exercised. Special meetings may be called at any time by the Executive Committee, and shall be called upon the written request of twenty members.

At such special meetings no business shall be transacted except such as shall be specified in the call thereof. The presence of fifty members, in addition to such members of the Executive Committee as may be present, shall be necessary to constitute a *quorum* at any meeting of the Association.

ART. IX.—ADMISSION AND ANNUAL FEES.—The admission fee shall be $50, to be paid on signing the constitution.

The annual dues shall be $40, payable half-yearly, on the first days of May and November, each year; and any member in default, after thirty days' notice, shall cease to be a member, unless excused by order of the Executive Committee.

In case of members of less than six years standing at the Bar, the Executive Committee may, until they shall have attained that standing, give them a credit for one-half their initiation fee, and remit one-half their annual dues.

ART. X.—Any member of this Association may be suspended or expelled for misconduct in his relations to this Association or in his profession, on conviction thereof in such manner as may be prescribed by the by-laws, and all interest in the property of the Association, of persons resigning or otherwise ceasing to be members, shall vest in the Association.

ART. XI.—This constitution shall go into immediate effect, and an election of officers and committees, herein provided for, shall forthwith be had. They shall hold their offices until their successors are elected at the annual meeting on the second Tuesday in January, 1871.

ART. XII.—All elections shall be by ballot. The officers elected shall enter upon their duties immediately upon their election, and shall hold office until their successors are elected or appointed.

In case of a vacancy in any office, it shall be filled by appointment of the Executive Committee, until the next annual election.

ART. XIII.—This constitution may be amended by a two-third vote of the members present at any stated meeting of the Association, provided that notice of the proposed amendment, subscribed by ten members, be given at a previous meeting.

WALL-STREET.

Another Fall in Gold—The Precious Metal Declines to 112 7-8—Intense Excitement in the Exchange—A Persistent "Bear" Attack Upon the Market.

The announcement yesterday morning that gold had touched 113¼, though not altogether unexpected, startled the financial community to some extent, and caused an excitement almost amounting to a panic. The gold market has been drooping for some days, and those who were chiefly interested in transactions in the precious metals were prepared for a decline, but probably not to the extent noted above. Consequently when the gold indicators in the various bankers' and brokers' offices marked 113¼, and the almost unceasing click of the instrument denoted active fluctuations, there was a rush of brokers and attorneys to the Gold Room, and in a very few moments the Exchange was filled with a deeply interested throng. The bidding was fast and furious, and hundreds of thousands changed hands in a very short time. The galleries were filled to their utmost capacity by people who were more or less interested, or who had been attracted thither from curiosity.

At times the excitement was equal in intensity to that of the September panic. Dealers shouted until they were hoarse; some leaped upon the rail and with voice and gesture sought to attract attention to their particular bids; those who were gifted with stentorian voices bellowed and roared until "confusion became worse confounded," and the din resembled the mighty roar of a Democratic primary.

THE DECLINE.

The fall in gold commenced, as the readers of the TIMES are aware, last week, and continued steadily every day with but little interruption. On Wednesday and Thursday the market remained somewhat steady and the decline was slight, but it was evident to all who watched the market closely that this was but the lull which preceded the storm. Gold was seemingly a drug in the market all the week, as was indicated by the extremely low rates which were paid for loans and carrying. The short interest was heavy, and everything betokened lower prices. The market was in such a feverish condition that the premium was affected by the slightest rumor, as was frequently shown, and the course of the Treasury Department and of Congress was discussed with much fervor.

CAUSES OF THE FALL.

The market closed, on Thursday, very weak. The price of gold had fluctuated between 115½ and 115 nearly all day, and there was nothing to indicate an immediate further decline in the premium. But after the close of the regular board, a number of brokers, learning of the action of Congress during the afternoon, entered the market, and by a series of "bear" movements, aided by well manipulated interpretations of the intentions of Secretary BOUTWELL respecting the sales of gold and purchases of bonds, succeeded in forcing down the price to 114¾. It is thought, however, that there were few actual transactions at that price. During the evening the argument was used successfully that Secretary BOUTWELL, by his determination to accept all or none of the bids that might be made, had reserved to himself the power to increase or contract the amount of gold disposed of by the Treasury. That this view generally prevailed, was evident.

YESTERDAY MORNING.

The principal operators went into the Gold Room evidently under the impression that the safest course for them to pursue was to get rid of the gold they had on hand at the best possible rate. Others, seeing a decline inevitable, determined to take advantage of the panic to realize all they could in the way of commissions, hoping perhaps that during the day they might be able to speculate a little.

There was plenty of shouting before the Board opened, but, in reality, little business was done, though the quotation was in the neighborhood of 114. At 10 o'clock sales commenced at 113⅞, and from that time until 11 o'clock the bidding was very lively, and the fluctuations at times so rapid that it was with great difficulty that the registrar could change the instrument quick enough. The first hour the highest price was 113⅞, and the lowest was 113⅜. The second hour the fluctuations ranged between 113⅞ and 113½, until 11:45, when 113¼ was touched, for an instant only, the price immediately advancing to 113½. After 12 o'clock the price advanced gradually but slowly until 114 was touched, but the registrar had scarcely recorded that quotation before it was changed to 113⅞, and between that point and 113⅝ the premium fluctuated until 2:20, when the price touched 113½ again. At 2:46 the price fell to 113⅜, and then the excitement was more intense than at any time during the day. The "bears" seemed to have mustered in force, with a determination to close the transactions of the day by putting the price down to as low a premium as any during the afternoon. The bidding became fast and furious, and the ring was crammed with operators, while the figures on the indicators summoned from the various offices shoals of brokers anxious to be in at the close of business and avail themselves of whatever advantage offered.

THE LOWEST FIGURES OF THE DAY.

At 2:47 the price fell to 113¼; the next moment ⅛ was recorded; the next ⅛; but the price rallied the next moment to ¼, at which the records for the day closed and the Board was declared adjourned. But the excitement was too great for any interruption in the business and the transactions went on. At 3:10 the price fell to 113, and at 3:20 to 112⅞. From that time until 3:30 the fluctuations were between the latter figure and 113. After that and until 4 P. M. the price ranged from 113⅛ to 113⅛.

During this hour the bidding was very spirited, and some heavy amounts changed hands. One broker stationed himself in the "ring" with two clerks by his side, who recorded his purchases and sales as he made them, while he flung, as it were, right and left into that eager throng lots of $50,000, $100,000, $200,000 and $300,000, or grasped like amounts with "a perfect looseness." His example was infectious, and others of the operators indulged in purchases or sales similar in amount. The clearings at the Gold Exchange Bank, as reported yesterday, were $77,613,000, making an aggregate, since Feb. 25 inclusive, of $519,480,000.

THE "BULLS"

seemed demoralized during the morning, and seemed to feel that they would have great difficulty in forcing the premium to a point which would enable them to accomplish their purpose. They were satisfied with small results, however, and appeared as greatly delighted when they secured an advance of ⅛ as though the fraction had been larger. All the devices known to the craft were resorted to, but with little avail.

THE "BEARS"

were in better humor, and had an easy task in depressing the premium, which, from natural causes, was declining almost without their aid. They appeared to have plenty of volunteer assistance from all quarters, for there were a large number of outside speculators who were desirous of "getting in" even at the last moment.

STOCKS.

The stock market was dull all day in sympathy with the decline in gold, and the rush between the Stock Board and the Gold Exchange was continuous.

RUMORS.

What to-day will bring forth of course none can tell. Saturday is naturally a dull day in the gold market, and the impression seemed to prevail yesterday that the price would fall even below the lowest point of yesterday. There may be a rally, however, but some brokers assert that it will be only temporary. Others again declare that there will be an immediate reaction, and that it will be permanent, but they do not express any particular reason for this theory.

COMPARISONS.

By reference to the table published in the TIMES a few days ago, it will be seen that the [illegible] as low as any [illegible] August, 1862. As it is [illegible] lower than those [illegible] we give a table showing the lowest and highest price in July, 1862:

July.	Lowest.	Highest.	July.	Lowest.	Highest.
1	108⅝	109	17	117⅜	118¼
2	108⅞	109⅛	18	119	119½
3	109⅛	109⅜	19	118¼	118½
5	109½	109⅞	21	119⅜	120
7	110	110⅛	22	119⅝	120¼
8	111⅛	111⅞	23	119	119⅝
9	113½	116⅞	24	117	118⅝
10	115⅛	117⅛	25	114½	116¾
11	114½	116	26	117	117¾
12	113⅞	114¼	28	116⅜	117⅛
14	115⅜	116⅝	29	114⅜	116⅜
15	116⅛	117	30	114⅛	115⅞
16	116⅞	117⅛	31	114½	115⅜

In connection with this table it may be well to remind the reader of some of the influences which affected the price of gold at that time. On the 1st of July President LINCOLN called for 300,000 men to supply the losses occasioned by MCCLELLAN'S disastrous campaign on the Peninsula. During this month there were a series of reverses to the Union arms, and the aspect of affairs was decidedly unsatisfactory all around. The only successes of importance were those achieved by General GRANT and Commodore FOOTE on the Cumberland and Tennessee Rivers. Early in August President LINCOLN ordered a draft of 300,000 men, and MCCLELLAN moved his army to the defence of Washington.

HON. WM. H. SEWARD.

Proposed Visit to the Common Council on Monday next—Interesting Correspondence.

The following correspondence between the Special Committee of the Common Council on the Reception of Mr. SEWARD and that gentleman, has taken place:

OFFICE OF CLERK OF THE COMMON COUNCIL,
NO. 8 CITY HALL, NEW-YORK, March 3, 1870.

Hon. William H. Seward:

DEAR SIR: The Special Committee of the Common Council of this City, appointed pursuant to the requirements of a resolution unanimously adopted by both branches thereof for the purpose of making arrangements to testify, in a fitting and appropriate manner, the high appreciation of your character and public services entertained by the people and Government of this City, regret that, in obedience to the request contained in your note of the 2d inst., declining the intended compliment, qualifiedly accepted by you previously, they are necessitated to forego the pleasure of meeting yourself and friends, as was intended, at a banquet to be given at the Astor House on Monday next.

The Committee will here take occasion to say, dear sir, that the City authorities intended to convey simply a sincere expression of their regard and esteem for you personally, and your preëminent abilities, and to acknowledge the credit reflected by you upon the Empire State, of which the City of New-York forms an integral and by no means insignificant part. They believe that to this you were most emphatically entitled upon your arrival in this City, after a protracted absence in foreign lands, and they are still anxious in some way to perform the duty assigned them in a manner acceptable to you, keeping in view your expressed desire to avoid "everything that might be deemed to bear the character of extravagance or ostentation." With this object in view, the members of both branches of the Common Council will meet in a body in the chamber of the Board of Assistant Aldermen, on Monday next, the 7th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., or at any other time or place you may designate, when they will do themselves the honor of paying their respects to you personally, and where they can also formally present for your acceptance the freedom and hospitalities of the City.

If this meets your approbation, the Committee respectfully ask that you may be pleased to signify your acceptance, or, if the time and place do not suit your convenience, be kind enough to designate more convenient ones next week for the reception and presentation.

Very respectfully, on behalf of the Committee,
ANTHONY MILLER, Chairman.
JOSEPH SHANNON, Clerk.

REPLY OF MR. SEWARD.

NEW-YORK, March 4, 1870.

GENTLEMEN: It will give me the highest pleasure to meet the Common Council of the City of New-York at the Chamber of the Board of Assistant Aldermen, on Monday next, at the hour designated in your very kind note, for the purpose therein specified. Tendering you renewed respect and esteem, I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Messrs. ANTHONY MILLER and others, Committee.

Mr. SEWARD and Mr. F. W. SEWARD were entertained Friday evening at dinner by Mr. E. DELAFIELD SMITH, at his residence, No. 14 East Fortieth-street. Among the guests were Messrs. A. A. Low, Bigelow, Stoughton, Evarts, Baker, the artist; Judge Roosevelt, Isaac Bell, Josiah O. Low, Clarence Seward, Blatchford, Prichard, Kissel, Roberts, Schell and others.

AN UNSOLVED MYSTERY.

The Alleged Poisoning of Captain Alexander—The Prisoners Remanded.

In obedience to a writ of *habeas corpus*, IRA C. GARDNER and his wife, ESTHER A. GARDNER, were produced before Judge INGRAHAM, sitting in Oyer and Terminer, yesterday. It will be remembered that an aged sea Captain, JOHN ALEXANDER, alleged by his friends to have had $40,000 in bonds on his person, died while a boarder in the house of the GARDNERS, at Harlem. Some time elapsed before the friends of the deceased learned of his death, when his daughter came on here and was handed $8,000 in bonds by the GARDNERS, with the assertion that that was all the property the deceased had. A charge of poisoning was made against the GARDNERS, on which they were arrested and imprisoned; but the husband, IRA C. GARDNER, being in delicate health, the prisoners were committed to the care of Warden BRENNAN, of the Bellevue Hospital, instead of being sent to the City Prison.

Messrs. BEEBE, DONOHUE and COOK, counsel for the prisoners, appeared on their behalf before Judge INGRAHAM on the return to the writ, and asked for their discharge on the ground that the commitment was irregular.

GEORGE W. BLUNT, Esq., appeared on behalf of the people, and asked for an hour's delay to present the proper papers to the Court, in opposition to the motion to discharge. At the expiration of the hour Mr. BLUNT presented his return, and showed to the Court that when Coroner FLYNN found it necessary, in the discharge of his duty, to commit the prisoner pending an examination, the health of the male prisoner being such as to make it probable that commitment to the City Prison would imperil his life, he, out of motives of humanity, committed him to the charge of Warden BRENNAN at Bellevue Hospital, where, in addition to the superior accommodations of that institution, he might have the care and attendance of his wife. This explanation being apparently acceptable to the Court, Mr. BEEBE then took the exception that the prisoners had been incarcerated since the 25th of January last without any proceedings being instituted against them.

Mr. BLUNT, in reply to this, said that, by direction of Coroner FLYNN, the body of Captain ALEXANDER had been exhumed and the stomach, with other portions of the intestines, committed to Professor DOREMUS for analyzation, from whom no report had yet been received, and until such report was received it was impossible for the Public Prosecutor to proceed further in the case.

Judge BEEBE then inquired of the Court if the time which had elapsed was not unnecessarily long for the purpose of analyzing a human stomach.

Judge INGRAHAM replied that he could not decide that question, for the reason that he had never analyzed a human stomach.

At the suggestion of Mr. BLUNT the further hearing was adjourned until Wednesday next, when it is expected Professor DOREMUS will have rendered his report. The prisoners were then remanded.

What Recorder Hackett Did During the February Term.

The Court of General Sessions will adjourn to-day for the February Term. It has been in session for the last twenty-three days, frequently for several hours at a time. During that time Recorder HACKETT has disposed of a large calendar in a prompt and expeditious manner. He has also imposed heavy sentences on a considerable number of noted and desperate criminals, including the following:

John Purcell, sentenced to executed on 8th of April next.

George Smith, for burglary in first degree, State Prison ten years.

David Degnan and Joseph McGowan, for burglary in third degree, State Prison ten years each.

James Welsh, assault with intent to kill, State Prison ten years.

James Hasketh, assault with a dangerous weapon, State Prison ten years.

Allen G. Taylor, for arson in third degree, to State Prison seven years.

Jeremiah Evans, Charles From and Charles Williams, for burglary in third degree, five years each to State Prison.

Also, the trial and acquittal of James Lee for murder in first degree.

The following is a recapitulation of the convictions, sentences, &c.:

Murder in first degree, 1; assault with intent to kill, 1; assault with dangerous weapon, 5; burglary in first degree, 1; burglary in second degree, 2; burglary in third degree, 13; attempt to commit burglary, 8; arson in third degree, 1; grand larceny, 12; attempt to commit larceny, 6; petit larceny from person, 1; petit larceny, 12; obtaining goods by false pretences, 1; receiving stolen goods, 1; forgery in fourth degree, 2; cruelty to animals, 2; assault and battery, 2. Total, 71.

Total number of convictions—By verdict, 19; by confession, 52; tried and acquitted, 37.

Sentenced—To be executed, 1; to State Prison, 49; to Penitentiary, 17; to House of Refuge, 2.

Indictments found by Grand Jury, 188; complaints dismissed by Grand Jury, 14.

Aggregate term of imprisonment to State Prison, 186 years and 3 months.

Visit of Philadelphia Officials.

A committee of twenty-four gentlemen from the Select and Common Councils of Philadelphia, accompanied by General ST. CLAIR A. MULHOLLAND, Chief of Police of that city, were in this City yesterday making an inspection of our Police system, with a view to incorporate any excellencies they may find into their own. They called during the morning at the Central Police Office, No. 300 Mulberry-street, where they were cordially received by the [illegible] [illegible] shown through the [illegible]

[illegible]

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

Another Meeting of the Champions of Woman's Rights—[illegible] of the Points at Issue.

At room No. 24 Cooper Institute the champions of female suffrage held their [illegible] meeting yesterday afternoon. A [illegible] stood outside the open door—one policeman, one school girl, two clerks and one ragamuffin. There were twenty-nine persons within the [illegible] chamber, counting the small boy—representatives of the rising generation being supposed to take pride in the new movement.

Mrs. WILBOUR not being on time the meeting was called to order by Mrs. BLAKE.

Mrs. CROSBY, in effect, announced that the leading sentiment of the association would be found to be that the world was out of joint, and it was woman's destiny, under the new and approaching *régime*, to set it in order.

Mrs. HALLOCK introduced Grace Greenwood's letter, which appeared in the *Tribune* of the foregoing morning, in virtue of which she, Mrs. HALLOCK, forgave the *Tribune* for past offences. The letter alluded to was upon the subject of "Women Clerks." Mrs. HALLOCK'S chief reason for wanting the letter read was to refute the scandal that women didn't want to vote.

She proposed a vote of thanks from the then present meeting to Mr. DAWES and others who had in Congress advocated woman's right to the ballot.

Mr. POOLE arose and delivered a brief harangue in favor of the motion, also advocating the principle of woman suffrage at large. Mr. POOLE said that after REVELS was admitted to his seat in the Senate the negro waiter boys in hotels at Washington straightened up and put on airs. That was because the negroes were getting their rights; he wanted women to have their rights, and so, if necessary, "put on more airs."

Mrs. WILBOUR arose and read yet another letter, the point thereof "the old, old story"—feminine franchise the philosopher's stone.

Mrs. CROSBY offered a resolution to the effect that as women equally with men were governed by the voice of the laws, they should have a voice in the formation of those laws.

Mrs. BLAKE, having now resigned the chair to Mrs. WILBOUR, arose to call attention to the recent installation at Wyoming of women jurors and female Justices of the Peace, from which point the speaker branched out warmly in favor of the great *sine qua non*—the inspiration of the meeting. Had women had a voice in Government, the declaimer affirmed, the late war, where brothers shed brothers' blood, had probably never taken place. Man boasts of his model republic, and as if in travesty calls this land the "land of the free." Did any who lent their lips to swell this cry ever stop to think how absurd it was? Even now, when the black man had the right to vote, one half the human race was in dumb bondage still. She had known a mother once arrested on suspicion upon occasion of the mysterious death of a little son. She saw the jury give a tearless verdict against the suspected mother, and felt then that women ought to try women—they could so much better sympathize with the feminine character than men could.

Mr. POOLE thought that women could obtain the right to vote to-day if they would ask for it. A feminine voice cried out, "They didn't wait for the slaves to ask it—they offered it to them." JAMES T. BRADY had said that any man with brains enough to cross Broadway had capacity to be a Justice of the Peace. Women could cross Broadway, *ergo*—they should seek and fill such offices. Women ought to help bear the burdens of State. Dr. H.'s wife, little woman as she was, ought to bear her part, he said.

Mrs. HALLOCK wanted women placed on an equality with men, so as to make them responsible for backbitings and slanders. A woman should never hear a slander of a woman from any man. She meant to say this every time she spoke in meeting. If any man undertook to traduce any woman to her she would walk him out of her front door. Most slanders of women originated with men, but they selected women as the medium of dissemination, knowing, humiliating acknowledgment, that they were so placed in the effective channel of circulation. Women are naturally conservative, naturally aristocratic. Let them in politics act as a Senate to determine whether laws presented by the men should be laws or not.

The meeting then adjourned, with the announcement that on the first Friday in April this body would meet in this hall, the weekly meetings taking place as heretofore at Dr. HALLOCK'S, in Fifteenth-street.

Commerce of New-York.

The number of vessels that entered this port from foreign countries, in February, and their nationalities, was as follows:

American	112	French	2
British	98	Netherlands	2
North German Confed'n	17	Swedish	2
Norwegian	6	Argentine Confed'n	1
Italian	3	Danish	1
Austrian	2	Portuguese	1
Total			247

Board of Aldermen—The Progress of the Pavement Jobs.

This Board met at 4 P. M. yesterday, Mr. COMAN in the chair.

Remonstrances were received against paving Bond and other streets with Stafford pavement.

A message was received from the Mayor, vetoing the resolutions to pave Fifth-avenue with the Stafford pavement and One Hundred and Twenty-fourth, Eighty-fourth, One Hundred and Fifteenth and other streets with the Paul National pavement.

The vetoes were laid on the table.

Another message was received from the Mayor, returning, without his approval, the resolutions to tender a banquet and public reception to Mr. SEWARD.

[The Mayor's reasons for this action have already been published in the TIMES.]

The message was referred to the Committee on the Reception of Mr. SEWARD.

A resolution was adopted to increase the salary of the Clerk to the Superintendent of Lands and Places to $3,500 per annum.

The Mayor's vetoes of the resolutions to lay stone foundation pavement in Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Thirtieth, and White streets, were called up, and the resolutions adopted notwithstanding the action of the Mayor.

The Board then adjourned to Monday next.

More About the Bradley Bond Robbery.

The trial of JEROME BRADLEY, the alleged bond thief, was resumed before Recorder HACKETT in the Court of General Sessions yesterday morning. Mr. HERBERT was recalled for the purpose of showing that the accused told him that he gave the bonds to BARTON M. JOHNSON to negotiate. Mr. E. D. MCCARTHY, counsel for BRADLEY, then moved for the discharge of the prisoner on the ground that the evidence did not in any way connect his client with the larceny, but the motion was denied.

Mr. THOMAS A. MORRISON, called for the defence, showed that he had received some of the stolen bonds through the Post Office, and also that he had bought some of a broker in Wall-street about nine months after his loss.

Mr. C. C. SUYDAM, a broker, and Mr. A. J. BIXBY, chief clerk for the firm of FISK & HATCH, gave evidence in regard to the appearance of the stolen bonds, proving that they were negotiable, and that there was nothing noticeable on their face by which they could be distinguished from other registered United States bonds.

Subsequently BRADLEY made a statement in his own behalf, to the effect that he had never entered the office of MORRISON, SON & HUTCHINSON, nor, to his knowledge, had any person with whom he had dealings; also, that he never held in his possession the bonds in question, but had become recognized with the present transaction simply because he knew the witness, JOHNSON, and had sought to procure employment for him by soliciting the business of negotiations.

The case was summed up by Mr. MCCARTHY for the defence, and Assistant District-Attorney FELLOWS for the prosecution, after which it was adjourned until this morning, at which time the Recorder will charge the jury.

The Annual Examination of the Children's Aid Society.

During March of every year, almost all the scholars of the 5,000 attendants on the twenty Industrial Schools of the Children's Aid Society are closely examined as to their progress. These examinations are conducted by C. L. BRACE, Secretary, and J. W. SKINNER, Superintendent of Schools, and they are one cause of the remarkable efficiency and success of these schools, as primary schools. The teachers have been most carefully selected, often being trained in the best Normal Schools, and the advanced methods of teaching, such as the "Object System," have been introduced. By [illegible] inspection and stimulus, and through the kind aid of ladies as volunteer teachers, these Industrial Schools are now doing a thorough work for the children of the street. More volunteers, however, are much needed. The most creditable examinations have been thus far passed by the Avenue B school, where the Object System is thoroughly taught; the East River school, and the [illegible] near the [illegible].

In the Graham School [illegible] most laudable [illegible] of industrial [illegible], bedquilts, [illegible] Italian children [illegible] Thursday evening [illegible] are necessary [illegible] the day, they [illegible] at No. 321 Rivington-street, at 12 M., the [illegible] day. The colored school will be examined [illegible], March 11, at No. 185 Spring-street.

OUR PENSIONERS.

Paying Off the Invalids and Widows—A Procession of the Mutilated and the Bereaved.

The pension agents of the Government began yesterday the process of paying off the half-yearly dues of pension money to invalid soldiers and the widows of our dead heroes in this City. The invalid pensioners received their honorable stipend at the office of Colonel VAN BUREN, in the basement of the Sub-Treasury building, and during the day about 450 men received an aggregate sum of nearly [illegible]. It was a sad procession that filed around to the desk in the dingy office with their pension certificates in their hands, made the necessary affidavits of service and of mutilation, and passed off one by one with the little yellow envelope containing the slender reward for their services in the country's service. Hard, weather-beaten faces were there, many an empty coat sleeve, many a crutch and staff, as the broken and mutilated procession moved slowly by the busy clerks. Most of these showed indisputable evidence of poverty. Few indeed of those empty sleeves were of broadcloth; the coarse garb of the honest laborer and the tattered rags of the abject pauper were the insignia worn by these veterans. Although they were perfectly sure of getting their money a week or a month hence, the anxious pensioners gathered at the door in considerable numbers by [illegible] o'clock of the previous evening, and taking their place in line waited their turn. The paying began at 8 o'clock, and went on all day, the clerks making out the vouchers and affidavits and the agent administering the oath to each applicant and giving him his small share of the national funds.

At the office of General LAWRENCE, where the widows received their pensions, a still more curious scene was enacted. This office is in the basement of the Custom House on Exchange-place, and all night long a shivering crowd of women waited for the opening of the doors. At 8 o'clock in the morning General LAWRENCE and his clerks made their appearance, the motley crowd was got in line, and passing through an open area within the walls of the building, they slowly made their way through the office, coming out with gladdened hearts. Here the process was slower, as the testimony of two witnesses was required as to the widowhood of each applicant. Some who have remarried continue to make their applications, but few of them pass the agent's desk without detection. Two detectives were on the ground, and all suspicious cases had either been "worked up" beforehand, or had to await an investigation. A very large proportion of the applicants were foreigners, as were those at the other office. All day the slow procession stood in the cold and sleet, and 375 received their slender allowance, amounting in all to $22,000.

This work will continue for several days, and about 3,200 men and 4,400 women will be paid in that time.

LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—MARCH 4.

By Judge Spencer.

Wright vs. Cornell; motion granted and T. Eastnor Bennett appointed receiver.

Spaulding vs. Doyle; motion granted without costs.

Belcher vs. Doyle; motion granted without costs.

Stoker vs. Brown; motion granted.

Stetter vs. Stetter; motion granted and cause referred to T. Eastnor Bennett.

Cordelia E. Chesterman vs. James Chesterman; report of referee confirmed and judgment of divorce granted to the wife.

By Judge Freedman.

Townshend vs. Gould; case and exceptions settled and annexed to judgment roll, and filed in Clerk's office.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

STATE TAXATION OF NATIONAL BANK SHARES—IS IT A TAX ON THE HOLDER OR ON THE BANK?

The First National Bank of Louisville vs. The Commonwealth of Kentucky.—Error to the Court of Appeals of Kentucky. The plaintiff in error was organized under the National Currency act of February, 1863, and the Secretary of the Treasury, as provided by the act and amendments, designated it as a "Government depository," in which relation it has ever since stood to the Government. The entire capital stock, since its organization, has been and is now invested in United States bonds and securities.

The State of Kentucky sought to enforce the collection of fifty cents per share of $100 on the capital stock of the bank for the year 1864-5, and payment was refused by the bank on the general ground that the acts of Assembly under which the tax was sought to be imposed, were in conflict with the Constitution of the United States, and repugnant to the National Currency act of June, 1864, and this objection was set up as a defence to the action brought by the State in its local courts. Demurrer was filed by the State, and being overruled, the Attorney-General elected to rest his case upon it, and thereupon the Court dismissed the petition with costs. The Court of Appeals of the State reversed this judgment, and directed judgment to be entered against the bank for the taxes claimed. The case thence comes here, the bank insisting that it is in no sense a State institution, but exists and derives its corporate capacity, its rights, its franchise and powers from the General Government, and that the power of taxation must be derived from Congress as the representative of the paramount sovereignty. The theory of the Court of Appeals of Kentucky that the tax is upon the shares of the bank, and not upon its capital stock, it is said is error, because, under the law levying it, the tax is calculated by charging fifty cents on each hundred shares of stock, and exacted in one sum from the bank itself, under penalty of twenty per cent. damages against the cashier, and forfeiture of charter. Such being the fact, it is plain that it is a tax on the bank and its debt, under the law, and no tax on the shares. It is also insisted that the tax cannot be collected because the rate assessed is greater than that assessed on moneyed capital in the hands of individual citizens of the State. The State submits that the decisions of this Court have established beyond any possibility of cavil that the Congress has no more power or right to deny or grant to the States the right to tax the shares of stockholders of the national banks, than to deny or grant the privilege of exercising the right of eminent domain, or defining offences against the State; and it can no more limit any of these rights, or prescribe how it shall be exercised than it can wholly deny it. The fact that the bank is required to pay the tax for its shareholders does not make it a tax on the bank. When an agent is required to pay a tax assessed against his principal, upon his principal's property, it is not the agent who is taxed.

Pirtle and Coruth and John A. Wells for plaintiff in error, and Albert Pike and R. W. Johnson for the State.

The United States vs. Hosmer.—Appeal from the Court of Claims. A judgment was given for the claimant below of $100, claimed as bounty for enlisting in the volunteer service. The claimant was a private soldier in the Fifteenth Regiment of Massachusetts Volunteers, being enrolled and entering the service about the 12th of July, 1861, and was discharged on a surgeon's certificate of disability from sickness, Jan. 5, 1863. The bounty sought was by General Orders from the War Department of May 25, resting for their authority on the proclamation of the President issued May 3, 1861. By these orders every man who entered the service under them was promised, when honorably discharged, the sum of $100; but the act of Congress of July 22, ratifying this act of the President, gave a bounty of $100 to soldiers honorably discharged, and provided they should have served two years. Subsequent acts removed the two years' restriction as to soldiers discharged for wounds, but not as to soldiers discharged for sickness. Hence the Treasury Department refused payment in this class of cases. The Court of Claims held the President's proclamation on the one side, and the enlistment on the other, to have established a contract, under which the claimant was entitled to the bounty promised, he having been honorably discharged, no matter from what cause; and the judgment was accordingly. The Government appeals, contending, first, that the case does not show that the regiment into which the claimant enlisted was ever accepted into the service of the United States as one of the six regiments apportioned to Massachusetts under the proclamation; and, in the second place, that the act of Congress passed subsequently to the issue of the order under which the claimant enlisted ratified and made valid the engagements entered into on behalf of the United States by the President only so far as those engagements were comportable with the provisions of that statute, and no further. Consequently, the claim in this case, being excluded by the statute, is not valid, because, as to it, the President's act was not ratified and rendered legal. The claimant contends that enlistments are contracts, and are to be construed like other contracts. The contract in this case is embraced in the proclamation and the subsequent enlistment, and this, being in writing, cannot be limited by any restrictions raised by implication and not therein contained. A promise of $100 "when honorably discharged" does not mean "when honorably discharged for wounds," or "when honorably discharged after two years' service." Discharge on a surgeon's certificate is as much an honorable discharge as discharge for wounds; and a discharge after several months' service is as honorable as a discharge after two years' service, if a man's constitution gave way under the exposure and hardships of a campaign life and he became unfit to remain longer. In any of these cases Government uses him as long as he can work, and finally terminates the contract of its own choice. The President issuing these orders through the Secretary of War, had a right to promise this allowance, there being no previous law on the subject. The emergency justified the President in issuing the proclamation for volunteers at the time, when otherwise the nation might have perished, and if he had authority to call out the trooops he certainly had authority to stipulate as to their payment.

James Schouler for claimant, Attorney-General Hoar for the Government.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Nelson.

PROCEEDINGS BY ASSIGNEES TO RECOVER PROPERTY CLAIMED TO BELONG TO THE BANKRUPT—PRACTICE.

In the Matter of John N. Bonesteel, a Bankrupt.—NELSON, C. J.—This is a petition of Mrs. Bonesteel, to review a decision of the District Court on a claim by the assignee that she held 1,145 shares of stock in a [illegible] Pavement Company in Brooklyn that belonged to her husband. The proceeding against her was by petition in a summary way, by the assignee, requiring her to show cause why this stock should [illegible] delivered to him. The stock is said to be of [illegible]. We have heretofore held that the [illegible] [illegible] to recover [illegible] should be [illegible] under the [illegible] are to be regarded is founded on a bill in [illegible] should not be entertained, as the remedy in such a case could only be by appeal under the eighth section of the act. As we have not reformed the proceedings in this case, as was done in the case referred to, and as the practice has been heretofore very much unsettled, and to hold now in the case that the remedy is by appeal, and not by petition, the time for appeal having been passed, would preclude all relief; we think it will be best and in furtherance of justice to all parties concerned, to set aside the order or decree of the Court, as founded on irregular proceedings, with leave for the petitioner, the assignee, to file a bill in the usual way against Mrs. Bonesteel, without costs to either party. In the case of *in re* Alexander, before the Chief Justice, I understand this to be according to the true construction of the act, and also in a case before Judge Clifford.

The petition of Mrs. Bonesteel granted.

PLEA WITHDRAWN.

Before Judge Woodruff.

The United States vs. Lewis Lindauel.—This defendant, indicted for carrying on the business of a lottery dealer without paying the special tax, withdrew his former plea of not guilty, and pleaded guilty. Counsel stated that he was satisfied that the defendant was guilty of a technical breach of the law, and, therefore, he had advised him to plead guilty, but that he was as well satisfied that there had been no intention on the part of the defendant to defraud the Government; that the defendant had deposited the amount of the tax with third parties whose duty it was to give the bond required by law, with the understanding that they would see that the tax was paid; and that by their neglect, without any fault on the part of the defendant, the tax remained unpaid. Counsel asked time before sentence to present these facts to the Court in the form of affidavits. Application granted.

BAIL FORFEITED.

The United States vs. Peter McIntire—The Same vs. John McIntire.—These defendants, indicted for the same offence as above, not appearing when called, their bail was forfeited.

On motion of Assistant District-Attorney Jackson, the bail in the case of Julius Knoph, indicted for making a false bond for carrying on the business of manufacturing tobacco, was fixed at $2,000.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Blatchford.

WANT OF JURISDICTION—DISCHARGE—PRACTICE.

In the Matter of John R. Penn et al., Bankrupts.—In this matter John R. Penn, of the firm of Culver, Penn & Co., filed his petition against Charles V. Culver and Lucien H. Culver, his copartners, praying that the copartnership and its said three members might be adjudged bankrupts. An order to show cause was issued against the Culvers, and on the return day they appeared by attorney and filed a written consent to be adjudged bankrupts; and such adjudication was thereupon made. Two creditors, both of Charles V. Culver individually, and one of them also a creditor of the said firm, now apply to the Court to set aside the adjudication of bankruptcy of the said firm and of Charles V. Culver and Lucien H. Culver, on the ground that this Court had no jurisdiction to make such adjudication, by reason of the absence of certain jurisdictional averments in the petition. The bankrupts do not question the adjudication, but, on the contrary, oppose this application.

BLATCHFORD, J.—I do not think the questions sought to be raised by these creditors can be raised by them at this stage of the proceedings or in this way. If they wish to oppose the application of the bankrupts for their discharges, on the ground that this Court has no jurisdiction of the case, they can do so when the time arrives; as was done in the case of *in re* Little, (2 Bankrupt Register, 97,) where a discharge was refused on such ground. If they shall not so oppose, and a discharge shall be granted, such discharge, if granted without jurisdiction, will be void; for by section 34 of the act, it is only a discharge duly granted which is of any avail. A discharge granted without jurisdiction to grant it, is not duly granted, and is no discharge. It is unnecessary, therefore, to pass upon the questions raised and discussed on the hearing. The motions are denied.

R. Sewell and A. B. McCalmont, for the creditors; F. N. Bangs and L. K. Miller, for the bankrupts.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—BROOKLYN.

Before Judge Benedict.

Consequent upon the suits which have been instituted against the steamer *City of Norwich* to recover the value of goods lost in said steamer through her collision in April, 1866, with the schooner *General S. Van Vliet*, the Slater Woolen Company, of Webster, Mass.; Samuel Slater & Sons, of same place; S. & H. Sayles, of Connecticut, and O. F. Chase & Co., Webster, Mass., have filed petitions claiming to share *pro rata* with the libelants in the other actions, whose claims we yesterday detailed as appraised by Commissioner Jones. These parties have not previously appeared in Court, but claim that as part owners of the cargo lost as above, they have a right to participate in the benefits of the decision rendered in favor of the other libelants.

The following order was yesterday issued by Judge BENEDICT with reference to the claim: Let the libelants and claimants in the previous causes, show cause before me, on the 9th day of March, at 12 o'clock noon, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

For the petitioners, Edward L. Owen.

The case of Boas Gilman *vs.* Patrick C. Kane has, by joint consent, been referred from the Supreme Court of the County of Kings to United States Commissioner Samuel T. Jones, as sole referee to hear and determine the same.

William H. Purley, of the City of Brooklyn, was yesterday discharged in bankruptcy.

The United States vs. F. Schmidt.—The defendant, who keeps a drug store on the corner of Fifth-avenue and Eleventh-street, was arrested yesterday morning on a charge of carrying on the business of a retail liquor dealer, without having paid the necessary license. He gave bail in $500 to appear for examination on the 11th inst.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT IN EQUITY.

Before Judge Thompson.

Isaac D. Smith vs. Alexander Hudnut.—This suit is brought to recover the sum of $1,228, under the following allegations: The plaintiff states that he purchased from the defendant a lease of the drug store corner of Washington and Fulton streets, together with the good will and fixtures, understanding that the good will was valuable and the fixtures belonged to the defendant. He now alleges that the defendant is chargeable with fraud in making his representation, since the good will was valueless, and the fixtures belonged to the landlord, and asks to have the note and mortgage canceled which he tendered in part payment, and the money already paid refunded.

The defendant denies the charges of fraud, and alleges that the business turned out unprofitably only on account of the plaintiff's bad management. He claims that he had a right to remove the fixtures on the expiring of his lease, and that the same right was transferred to the plaintiff.

The Court took the papers, and reserved its decision.

For plaintiff, W. L. Whiting; for defendant, Mr. Lewis.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MARCH 4, 1870.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	114⅝
2,000	do	114
5,000	do	114⅝
20,000	do	114⅝
5,000	U.S.5-20 C., '62	112⅝
5,000	U.S. 5-20 C., '65, new	109⅜
5,000	U. S. 5s, '74, R.	109
75,000	U.S.5-20 C.'67.s3	109⅝
15,000	do....c	109⅝
30,000	do....b3	109¾
238,000	do	109⅝
3,000	do	109⅝
20,000	do....s3	109½
20,000	do....b3	109⅝
2,500	U.S.5-20C.,'68,c.	110⅛
10,000	do	109⅞
1,000	do	109½
20,500	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	107⅜
1,0000	do	107⅜
40,000	Tenn. St. 6s, n.	45⅞
30,000	do	45⅞
2,000	Va. St.6s, x. c.	69
1,000	Vir. St.6s, new.	67
1,000	Ga. St. 7s	93
2,000	N. Car. St. 6s	46
20,000	N. C. St. 6s., n.	21
125,000	do	20⅞
10,000	Missouri 6s	94⅞
65,000	do	94⅞
5,000	La. State 6s	72⅞
10,000	do	72
20,000	La. 6s, Lev. Bds.	72
5,000	Ala. St. 5s	64
4,000	N.Y.St.B.L.R.	109⅝
1,000	B'klyn 6s, W.L.	92⅝
867	Ohio 6s. '86	100
6,000	Erie 2d M., '79	90⅝
10,000	Mich. So. 2d M	97⅝
5,000	P.R. R.7s, Gu'd by St. Mo.	98
5,000	Cen. P. Gold Bs	95
1,000	do	94⅞
2,000	B., N. Y.&E.1st	90
5,000	Union Pac. 1st	83
1,000	A.&T.H.2dM P	80⅝
3,000	do	80⅝
500	C. & N. W. 1st	96
15,000	C. & N.W. Con. Con'ble Bds	90
1,000	C. & R. I. & P. R. 7s	97
2,000	Ohio & Miss.1st	96
8,000	M. & S.P. 8s,1st	104
5,000	M. & S. P. 7 3-10 Conv	90⅝
1,000	M. & St. P. 1st	94
2,000	Chi. & Mil. 1st.	91½
15,000	Col., C. & Ind.C. 1st M....s15	80½
14,000	do	80⅝
10,000	Col., C. & Ind.C. 2d M.	58⅝
1,000	Chi., St. L. & Jack'nville 1st	91
5,000	Am. D. & Imp. Co. 7s	94
20	Mechanics' Bank	140
25	Cent. Nat. Bank	111⅛
15	Fourth N. Bank	102⅛

$20,000	N.Y.C.& H.R. R. Cer.	92⅝
10,000	do	92⅝
20,000	do..bet. call	92⅝
40	Hanover Bank	106⅛
5	do	107
10	Imp. & Trad. Bk.	146⅛
20	D. & H. Canal	119
400	Canton Co.	61⅛
100	Cumb. Coal Pf.	30⅛
100	do	30⅛
200	do	30
500	do....b60	30⅛
100	West. U. Tel.	33⅞
90	Penn. Coal....b.c.	217
300	Pac. Mail	37⅛
100	do....b10	37⅞
200	Quicksilver	11⅛
100	do..bet. call.	11⅛
25	A. M. U. Ex.	37⅛
100	do	37⅞
100	U. S. Ex. Co.	51⅛
100	do	51⅛
200	N. Y. C. & H. R.	95
100	do	94⅞
100	do..bet. call.	94⅞
500	do	94⅞
200	Erie R.	25
200	do	25⅛
24	Erie Pref.	42
19	N. Y. & N.H. b. c.	143
31	do..bet. call.	142⅛
200	Harlem	143
200	do....s60	143⅛
200	do..bet. call.	143⅞
76	Reading	97⅛
2,200	Lake S. & M. S.	86⅞
4,300	do	86⅞
1,640	do	86⅞
30	do	86⅞
600	do..bet. call.	86⅞
100	Clev. & Pitts.	98
1,900	Chic. & N. W.	72⅞
500	do....b60	72⅞
200	do	72⅞
1000	do..bet. call	72⅞
100	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	87⅞
400	do	87⅞
100	do..bet. call	88
500	N. J. Cen.	102
400	Chi. & R. I.	119⅞
200	Mil. & St. P.	62⅞
214	do	62⅞
600	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	75⅞
100	do	75⅞
100	do....b3	75⅞
100	Tol., W. & W.	43⅞
100	Alt. & T. H.	35
500	Ohio & Miss.	29⅞
100	Ohio & Miss Pf.	71
25	Del., L. & W. R.	104
100	do...bet. call	103⅞
100	Bos., H. & E.	6⅞
100	Morris & Essex	87⅞
100	do	87⅞
50	Dub. & S. C. R.	109⅞
12	do	109⅞
100	Col., C. & I. Cen.	19⅞
100	do	19⅞

SECOND BOARD—12 M. AND 2½ P. M.

$50,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	114⅝
3,000	do	114⅝
1,500	U. S. 6s, '81, R.	115
10,000	U. S. 5-20 C. '62.	112
3,000	U.S.5-20 R., '65n.	108⅝
10,000	U.S. 5-20C.,'65 n	109
18,000	do....s3	109
500	do....c	108⅝
80,000	do	109⅛
1,000	do	109⅜

$75,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67	109⅝
156,000	do....s3	109⅝
20,000	do	109⅝
56,000	do	110
1,500	do	109⅞
5,000	do....b3	110
10,000	U. S. 6s, Cur.	110⅛
13,000	do	110⅛
4,500	U. S. 5-20 C., '64.	110⅛
15,000	U.S. 5s, 10-40 C.	107⅛

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$20,000	Tenn. St. 6s.n. s30	45⅞
10,000	do	45⅛
5,000	N. Car. St. 6s. n.	21⅛
20,000	do	21⅞
10,000	do	21⅞
20,000	Mo. St. 6s	[illegible]
25,000	La. [illegible]	[illegible]
5,000	Col. C. [illegible] 1st [illegible]	[illegible]
25	W. U. T. [illegible]	[illegible]
300	Mar. P. [illegible]	[illegible]
300	Canton [illegible]	[illegible]

$500	N. Y. C. & H. R. Ctfs. b. c.	93⅛
400	Reading	97
1100	L. S. & M. S. R.	86⅞
100	Ill. Cen. [illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible], March 4—P. M.

Gold at 113 ₱ cent. and United States 5-20s of 1867 at 109½ ₱ cent. were the remarkable events in Wall-street to-day. After our report of last night was sent to the press, Gold fell to 114⅛@114¼ ₱ cent. The price opened this morning at 114, and soon ran down to 113½ per cent. From this there was a momentary reaction to 113⅝@113⅞; then another fall to 113¼ ₱ cent., soon followed by a second upward reaction to 113⅞ ₱ cent., which brought down the dealings of the day to about 2 o'clock P. M. After this hour the sales were quite feverish, at 113⅛@⅛@¼ ₱ cent., and soon after 3 o'clock to 113 ₱ cent. There was a good deal of excitement in the Gold Room, and the business of the day appeared active in spirit and large in amount. The few parties who continued *long* in Gold, or who were ready to acknowledge that they were holders for higher prices, were enabled to carry over their balances at cheap rates of interest, owing to the *short* interest in the Gold Room who had to borrow Gold for the day's deliveries. The Foreign Exchanges continued weak at a further decline of ¼ ₱ cent. in rates on London and Paris, and this fact was not without its important influence on buyers and sellers of Gold. The 60 days rates on London, best Bankers, early in the day, were 108⅛@108⅜ ₱ cent., and on Paris f.5.20 to the dollar. At a later hour the demand was reported somewhat better, and the quotation on London was 108⅜@108½ ₱ cent.

The Public Funds, singular to say, showed more than the ordinary sensitiveness to the fall in Gold, and there was a heavy pressure to sell the January and July 5-20s of 1865 and 1867 at 109½ for the 1865s, and 109⅝@⅞ for the 1867s. The cheapest figures made at the Board and then circulated on the Street caused a free demand for the 1867s, and the price ran up to 110 ₱ cent. There was much surprise expressed at the large fall in the Funds, and it was attempted to be accounted for, in some quarters, because of the discussion on the Funding Bill in the Senate yesterday, but we apprehend that this had much less to do with the decline than the bearish temper of the market in sympathy with Gold.

The Southern State Bonds were generally firm and in active request, the exception being the new North Carolinas, which are made about as near worthless by the condition of affairs at Raleigh as any one would desire to see the credit of a State reduced to. The Bonds sold below 21 ₱ cent.

The Railway market late last evening was disposed to sympathize with the decline in Gold, and the same feeling obtained on the Street for an hour or two this morning, although the sellers were less pressing in their offers. After 11 o'clock A. M. the market began to improve, and to seem to cut loose from Gold and Exchange. The New-York and most of the Western roads were in comparatively strong demand and at the Second Board and subsequently in the Long Room prices were higher than at the opening by ½@1 ₱ cent. The business of the day was especially large in Lake Shore and Northwest upon both of which Stocks the line between the *Bull* and *Bear* interest is more strongly drawn than upon other Roads.

After the late Boards the following quotations were made as compared with Thursday night. The Public Funds have few or no friends among the great dealers. They report that the public, as a rule, are sellers of United States 5-20s on the fall of Gold and the discussion of the Funding Bill, and they feel no inclination to support the market. While this may be measurably true, the heavy operations at the Government Board of the Stock Exchange at the low figures of the day are probably, for the most part, among and between the Brokers and Bankers themselves, in the nature of speculative ventures upon the prevailing downward course of Gold, as the magnitude of sales is out of all proportion to the offers said to be made at the counters of the great dealers to get rid of 5-20s on the present decline. In reference to the Funding discussion in Congress, it is quite certain that nothing has been said and no vote taken or proposed or even hinted at, in the direction of impairing the 6 ₱ cent. rate and value of 5-20s, or their surrender, until inducements are held out for a voluntary exchange into Bonds of longer date at a lower rate of Interest. The more reasonable conclusion, as between 5-20s and Gold, should be that the decline in the latter ought to bring the former relatively *up* instead of *down*. As it is, the 1867s, with two months' accumulated Interest, are selling this Afternoon 4@4½ ₱ cent. below the par of Gold, and at one time to-day sold at a difference of 5 ₱ cent., *although they can never be redeemed except dollar for dollar in Gold*. The markets generally improved after 4 o'clock.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, MARCH 4.

	Thursday.	Friday.
United States 10-40s	108⅛	108
United States 5-20s of 1862	113½	112½
United States 5-20s of 1867	111	110⅛
American Gold Coin	114⅝	113⅛
Bills on London, 60 days	108½	108⅜
New Bonds of Tennessee	45½	45½
North Carolina Bonds, new	22⅛	21⅛
New-York Cen. and Hudson	95⅛	95⅝
N. Y. C. and H. Debt Cert'fs	93⅛	93⅝
Reading Railroad	97	97⅛
Chicago and Rock Island	120	120
Northwestern Common	71⅝	73⅛
Northwestern Preferred	87⅛	88⅛
Pacific Mail Company	37⅛	37⅝
St. Paul Preferred	75⅞	75⅞
St. Paul Common	62⅞	62⅞
Lake Shore	86⅛	87⅛
Erie	25⅛	25
Ohio and Mississippi	29⅞	30⅜
New-Jersey Central	102⅛	102⅛

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, March 4, 1870.

General balance yesterday	$86,036,493 64
Gold receipts	516,392 65
Gold payments	228,791 25
Gold balance	76,232,581 19
Currency receipts	351,965 45
Currency payments	339,796 60
Currency balance	4,597,674 53
General balance	84,269,941 31
Customs	364,000 00

The following bids were made at the close of the day for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ c. coup., '81	114⅛	5-20 reg., '67	109⅛
5-20 reg., '62	110⅛	5-20 coup., '67	110⅛
5-20 coup., '62	112⅛	5-20 coup., '68	110
5-20 coup., '64	111	5s coup., '74	109
5-20 coup., '65	111	10-40 Coupon	108
5-20 reg., n. i., '65	109	6s Currency	110⅛
5-20 coup., n. i., '65	109⅛		

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tennessee 6s, ex c.	55⅛	Louisiana 8s, Levee B.	80
Tennessee 6s, n. b.	45⅛	Connecticut 6s	100
Virginia 6s, ex coup.	69	Rhode Island 6s	99⅛
Virginia 6s, n. b.	67	Alabama 8s	94
Georgia 6s	82⅛	Alabama 5s	64
Georgia 7s, n. b.	92⅛	Ohio 6 ₱ cent., 1875	102
North Carolina 6s	46	Ohio 6 ₱ cent., 1886	103
N. Carolina 6s, n. b.	21⅛	Illinois Canal bs., 1870	100⅛
South Carolina 6s	87	Illinois Coup. 6s, 1877	100⅛
S. Carolina 6s, n. b.	79	Illinois Coup. 6s, 1879	100⅛
S. Car. 6s, Apl. & Oct.	83⅛	Illinois War Loan	100⅛
Missouri 6s	94⅛	N. Y. Reg. Bounty L.	109
Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jo. I.	93	N. Y. Coup. Bounty L.	109
Louisiana 6s	72	N. Y. 7s, Canal L., '70	105
Louisiana 6s, Levee B.	72		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cent. 6s, '83	90	Chi. & R. I. 1st	101
N. Y. Cent. 6s, '87	[illegible]	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	97
N. Y. Cent. 6s, R. Est.	87⅛	Morris & Essex 1st	100⅛
N. Y. Cent. 6s, Subsc'n	85	Morris & Essex 2d	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Del., [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tol. & Wab. 2d M. [illegible]	[illegible]	Mil. & St. P. 1st	[illegible]
Tol. & Wab. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gt. West. 1st, '88	102	Mar. & Cin. 1st	97
Gt. West. 1st, '88	94	Chi. & Mil. 1st	91
Gt. West. 2d, '93	78	Col., Chi. & Ind. 1st	80⅛
Quin. & Tol. 1st, '90	81	Col., Chi. & Ind. 2d	57
Gal. & Chi. ext	99	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	104
Gal. & Chi. 2d	93⅛	Tol., Peo's & W., W.D.	78

And the following for the City Bank stocks:

New-York	137	Hanover	106
Manhattan	140	Irving	115
Merchants'	124	Metropolitan	138
Mechanics'	140	Grocers'	115
Union	130	East River	105⅛
America	145	Market	120
City	220	Nassau	107
Phenix	108	Corn Exchange	125
Tradesmen's	154	Continental	98⅛
Greenwich	218	Commonwealth	112
Merchants' Exch.	104	New-York County	200
State of New-York	105⅛	Import'rs & Trad'rs	146⅛
Commerce	122	Park	168
Ocean	90	Fourth National	102
Mercantile	115	Ninth National	110⅛
American Exchange	113⅛	Tenth National	104
Chatham	165	Oriental	150
Bank of N. America	104	Bankers & Brok. Ass.	110

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS, MARCH 4.

Telegraphed to Messrs. Edmund D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	100	100⅛
City 6s, new	101⅛	101⅝
Camden and Amboy	115⅛	116
Pennsylvania Central	56⅝	57
Reading	97⅛	97⅛
Lehigh Valley	54⅛	54⅛
Catawissa Preferred	34⅛	35⅛
Philadelphia and Erie	27⅛	27⅛
Northern Central	46	46⅛
Lehigh Navigation	31⅛	31⅛
Lehigh Gold Loan	90⅛	90⅛

Messrs. JAY COOKE & CO. & E. W. CLARK & Co., of Philadelphia, are now the Bankers of the Iowa Central Road, of which Mr. W. B. SHATTUCK, of this City, is the Treasurer. Their advertisement will be found in another part of this paper. The Mortgage Bonds which are offered to the public are a first lien upon the entire property; they run, we believe, for 30 years, and bear *seven ₱ cent. Interest in Gold*. The new banking arrangement in Philadelphia is said to be connected with the interest which the Pennsylvania Railway people, as well as the projectors of the North Pacific Road, take in the early completion of the Iowa Central, and it probably insures this object. The loan is less than $4,000,000 in amount, of which more than one-fourth has already been placed. Messrs. COOKE and CLARK, under date of Philadelphia, Feb. 21, say that, "after a full examination, we have accepted an agency for the sale of the above First Mortgage Bonds, and desire to recommend them to our customers as thoroughly safe as well as profitable investment. We have no hesitation in saying that, in our opinion, the Central Railroad of Iowa will be one of the most important and valuable roads in the West."

Earnings of the Pacific Railroad of Missouri, for the third week in February, 1870:

Freights	$42,218	
Passengers	21,890	$64,108
For same week in February, 1869		51,800
Increase		$12,308

The St. Paul Road shows an increased traffic for February over the same month last year of $52,000.

The week's imports of Foreign Dry Goods have been to the specie value of $3,274,840; amount marketed, $3,559,969.

Messrs. CONDICT & Co. offer $150,000 of the Savannah and Charleston Railroad First Mortgage Bonds at 85 ₱ cent.

The St. Paul *Press* says:

"The Northern Pacific Railroad Company are evidently making preparations for doing business in this State on an extensive scale. Our Washington correspondent, whom we directed to make inquiries in the proper quarters, confirms the report which has been current here for several weeks, that the St. Croix and Bayfield Railroad Company have sold out their franchises to JAY COOKE and other parties interested in the Northern Pacific and Superior Railroad Companies. And now we learn that the Northern Pacific Railroad Company have purchased the land grant of that portion of the branch line of the St. Paul and Pacific, extending from Watab to Pembina. This land grant was owned, three-fifths by the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Company, and two-fifths by Mr. EDMUND RICE. The St. Paul and Pacific Railroad Company, from which this grant was detached in the division which took place several years ago, attempted to purchase it, but JAY COOKE was ahead of them, and got it on such terms as they deemed it necessary to exact. The Northern Pacific have evidently obtained possession of this grant, not simply for the purpose of building a branch of their road from Crow Wing to Watab, but of ultimately connecting by a line of their own, with the head of navigation on the Mississippi at St. Paul. Nor is this all. It is a part of a well-arranged but stupendous scheme of connections linking the great highway across the continent with St. Paul and Chicago, and then *via* the Pittsburg and Fort Wayne Railroad with the Pennsylvania Central.

In this connection it is a fact of some significance that the news also comes that the St. Paul and Chicago Railroad is to be vigorously pushed through during the coming Summer, and completed, or as nearly so as possible, during the year."

Pacific Mail Company.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have been a subscriber to the NEW-YORK TIMES for a long while, and availing myself of your usual courtesy in answering the inquiries of your readers, I wish to get some information about the Pacific Mail stock. Some two years ago the President reported to the stockholders that he estimated the assets of the concern to be worth $30,000,000. In view of this report, of the highly respectable names of the managers, and the quarterly dividends of 3 ₱ cent., I was induced to invest in it. Since that time no report has been made, except an unofficial one last Summer, which served rather to mystify than to inform. The stock has stopped paying dividends and has been steadily declining for a year, and apparently is about as valuable as Erie. Is it possible that what was worth thirty millions two years ago is only worth six or seven millions now (at 38.) I know the depreciation is ascribed to the Pacific Railroads, but there are many profitable steam lines running and in competition with railroads, and to a considerable extent this drawback must be offset by the China line. Even if the concern was earning nothing, the assets ought to be worth more than present figures for the stock. Is there any recuperative power in the concern, or were the former reports fallacious, and is it only another Erie swindle by more respectable parties.

A STOCKHOLDER.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, March 3, 1870.

We can only hope that the letter of our correspondent will elicit some information from the official quarter, which alone can speak advisedly on the subject.—TIMES.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

HOWES & MACY, BANKERS,

30 Wall Street, N. Y.

FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

The business of this house is the same as an Incorporated Bank.

Persons keeping accounts may deposit and draw as they please, the same as with the City Banks, and will be allowed interest on their daily balances at 4 per cent.

Collections made on any part of the United States or Canada.

Orders for the purchase or sale of the various issues of Government and other Stocks, Bonds, and Gold, promptly executed for the usual commission.

☞ $200 REWARD.—LOST, MARCH 1—A one thousand dollar UNITED STATES COUPON BOND, No. 57,933, sixty-five, Five-twenty, old.

Apply to BOWEN & STONE,

Advertising Agents, Rooms Nos. 8 and 9,

No. 5 Beekman-st., New-York.

CONDICT & CO.,

BANKERS,

NO. 78 BROADWAY,

NEW-YORK.

We offer $150,000 Savannah and Charleston FIRST MORTGAGE RAILROAD BONDS, AT 8[illegible]

[illegible] This railroad runs through the [illegible] portion of the magnificent State of Iowa, and is the only link wanting to connect the railway centres of St. Louis and St. Paul by an unbroken line, 147 miles shorter than any existing route. This road offers many advantages. The building of the railroad north from St. Paul to Duluth, at the head of Lake Superior, where five railroads will soon centre—the construction of the North Pacific Railroad, already begun—and the rapid development of a new and productive country in Minnesota and the Northwest, must furnish a large Southern traffic. As the Upper Mississippi is frozen over during the Winter, and its navigation is often uncertain during the Summer, from low water, this road must have at all times a large amount of transportation, and a monopoly of the business at some seasons of the year. Its connections with other lines interested by mutual ownership or running arrangements, will give it almost the entire north and south travel between its terminal points and their vicinity.

This road will have a great advantage over any other Western line in carrying the best quality of coal from where it is abundant in Southern Iowa to Northern Iowa and Minnesota, where none is to be found, and in securing return freights of lumber, for which the demand is very great.

The construction of the road is not an experiment, dependent upon any uncertain negotiation of its bonds. It is in the hands of gentlemen of wealth and ability, comprising many leading bankers and railroad builders of experience. Forty-six miles of the line are just completed, and eighty-eight miles more are graded. An abundant supply of iron, ties and other materials has been contracted for. The Company have a large and daily increasing surplus of money on hand, and the stock subscriptions, and the sales of the bonds, give them ample means to push the work forward, so that, with favorable weather, it is expected that the whole line will be completed this season.

So far as we can learn, every completed railroad in the Northwest is not only earning the interest on its bonds, but a dividend on its stock, and the CENTRAL OF IOWA must occupy an equally strong financial position.

The total amount of bonds to be issued is but $16,000 per mile, or less than four millions in all,

OF WHICH OVER ONE MILLION HAVE ALREADY BEEN SOLD.

As we consider these securities among the choicest in the market, we have no doubt that the remainder will be rapidly taken, so that it may be well for parties desiring to purchase to do so at once. We believe there will be no more favorable time to sell Governments and buy really first-class railroad securities, such as these, than the present.

After a full examination, we have accepted an agency for the sale of the above First Mortgage Bonds, and desire to recommend them to our customers as a thoroughly safe, as well as profitable investment. We have no hesitation in saying that, in our opinion, the Central Railroad of Iowa will be one of the most important and valuable roads in the West.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

No. 20 Wall-st.

Pamphlets, with map, may be obtained, and subscriptions will be received at the COMPANY'S OFFICES, No. 32 Pine-st., New-York; at offices of JAY COOKE & CO., New-York, Philadelphia and Washington; the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, and banking houses of HOWES & MACY, New-York, and at banking house of E. W. CLARK & CO., Philadelphia.

W. B. SHATTUCK, Treasurer.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, March 4, 1870.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs.	15	Peanuts, bags	104
Cotton, bales	2,926	Pork, bbls	227
Dried Fruit, pkgs.	66	Beef, pkgs	75
Eggs, bbls	159	Cutmeats, pkgs	2,613
Flour, bbls	4,463	Grease, pkgs	180
Cornmeal, bags	3,080	Lard, pkgs	1,225
Wheat, bushels	1,000	Stearine, pkgs	7
Corn, bushels	3,766	Butter, pkgs	1,121
Malt, bushels	1,600	Cheese, boxes	202
Oats, bushels	6,250	Tallow, bbls	1,308
Grass Seed, bushels	1,320	Dressed Hogs, No.	4
Beans, bushels	285	Rice, bags	158
B. W. Flour, pkgs	300	Tobacco, hhds	131
Hops, bales	52	Tobacco, bxs and cs	91
Leather, sides	2,936	Tobacco, bales	28
Oilcake, pkgs	420	Whisky, bbls	281
Petroleum, Ref., bbls	580	Wool, bales	458

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchant's Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the ship *Minden*, for London—4,913 bbls. Flour, 6,060 Staves.

By the bark *Chatmanga*, for London—2,050 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark *Svanen*, for Gibraltar—1,589 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the schooner *Jesse Carl*, for Seville—58,483 gallons Petroleum.

By the bark *Armenia*, for Smyrna—22 cases Chairs, 13 cases Clocks, 1 case Carriages, 3 pkgs. Manure, 95,000 gallons Refined Petroleum.

By the brig *Volunteer*, for Gibraltar—1,184 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

ASHES—Have been in some request at $7 25@$7 50 for Pots, and $9 25@$9 50 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—The demand has been limited for Yellow, which has been quoted about steady at 38½c.@39½c. ₱ lb.

BOOTS AND SHOES—There has been a moderate trade reported in seasonable work at about previous prices. [illegible]

BRICKS—Have been rather lightly dealt in, including Common Hard at [illegible]; Croton, [illegible]; and Philadelphia Front at [illegible] ₱ thousand.

CANDLES—Have been quoted weak and irregular in price, and have been partially neglected by purchasers. [illegible]

CEMENT—Has been in rather slack demand since our last at $2 for Rosendale, ₱ bbl.

COAL—The inquiry for all kinds has been light; prices show no important change. [illegible]

COCOA—Continues in limited request, including Guayaquil, in bond, [illegible]

COFFEE—The market has been very quiet to-day. Prices have been quoted about steady. [illegible]

COTTON—Has been rather less active and irregular [illegible]

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Good Ordinary	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Low Middling	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Middling	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Good Middling	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	12,139
Receipts last week	[illegible]
Receipts since Sept. 1	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
Exports for the year ending Jan. 1, 1870	325,007
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1869	[illegible]
Estimated stock	75,000

DRUGS, DYES AND DYEWOODS—Have been less inquired for. [illegible]

FEATHERS—There has been but little call for Live Geese at from 70c.@80c. ₱ lb.

FISH—[illegible]

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Have been slow of sale. [illegible]

FLOUR AND MEAL—[illegible]

FRUIT—[illegible]

GRAIN—[illegible]

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—A fair inquiry has been reported for Gunny Bags [illegible]

HAY—[illegible]

HEMP—[illegible]

HIDES—[illegible]

HOPS—[illegible]

LATHS—Eastern have been quoted steady, but not active, at [illegible] ₱ thousand.

LEATHER—[illegible]

LIME—Rockland has been in limited demand on the basis of $1 40 for Common and $1 75 for Lump, ₱ bbl.

LUMBER—[illegible]

METALS—[illegible]

MOLASSES—The market has been quoted rather heavy, on a very limited business. [illegible]

NAVAL STORES—[illegible]

PROVISIONS—[illegible]

BUTTER.

Extra State, firkins, ₱ lb.	[illegible]
Good to fine State, firkins, ₱ lb.	[illegible]
Fair to good State, firkins, ₱ lb.	[illegible]
Common State, firkins, ₱ lb.	[illegible]
Extra State, half-firkin tubs, ₱ lb.	[illegible]
Good to fine State, half-firkin tubs, ₱ lb.	[illegible]
Good to fine State, Welsh tubs, ₱ lb.	[illegible]
Common to fair State, Welsh tubs, ₱ lb.	[illegible]
Fair to fine Pennsylvania, firkins, ₱ lb.	[illegible]
Good to prime Western Reserve, firkins, ₱ lb.	[illegible]
Good to prime Michigan, firkins, ₱ lb.	[illegible]
Good to prime Chicago and Northwest, firkins, ₱ lb.	[illegible]
Fair Western, firkins, ₱ lb.	[illegible]
Good to prime State Rolls, ₱ lb.	[illegible]
Good to prime Western Rolls, ₱ lb.	[illegible]
Common State and Western Rolls, ₱ lb.	[illegible]
Canada Dairy Packed, ₱ lb.	[illegible]
Canada Common and Store Packed, ₱ lb.	[illegible]

CHEESE.

Extra State Factories, ₱ lb.	[illegible]
Fine State Factories, ₱ lb.	[illegible]
Fair to good State Factories, ₱ lb.	[illegible]
Common State Factories, ₱ lb.	[illegible]
Extra State Farm Dairies, ₱ lb.	[illegible]
Good to fine State Farm Dairies, ₱ lb.	[illegible]
Ordinary State Farm Dairies, ₱ lb.	[illegible]
Good to extra Pineapple, New-York, ₱ lb.	[illegible]
Good to extra Pineapple, Connecticut, ₱ lb.	[illegible]
Good to extra English Dairy style, New-York, ₱ lb.	[illegible]
Good to extra English Dairy style, Connecticut, ₱ lb.	[illegible]
Fair to good Orange County, Skimmed, Factories, ₱ lb.	[illegible]

RICE—Continues dull and heavy, at [illegible] for Carolina, and $3@$3 25 (gold) for Rangoon, in bond, ₱ 100 lbs.

SALT—[illegible]

SALTPETRE—Has been inactive and rather weak in price, at 10⅛c.@10½c. for Crude, and 15⅛c.@16c. for pure Refined ₱ lb.

SEEDS—[illegible]

SKINS—[illegible]

SOAP—[illegible]

SPICES—[illegible]

SUGARS—Raw have been rather more active, but at a shade easier prices. [illegible]

TALLOW, &C.—[illegible]

TEAS—The inquiry has been very moderate; prices have not varied much. [illegible]

TOBACCO—Has been dull at unaltered prices. [illegible]

WHISKY—Has been in better supply and less in demand at easier prices. [illegible]

FREIGHTS—There has been less activity reported to-day. [illegible]

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Friday, March 4, 1870.

At Weehawken Market, this morning, there were some fresh Cattle, ranging from poor and common to fair, but the trade in them was dull. [illegible] DEN & MCCONVILLE, [illegible] Prices ranged, for horned Cattle, from [illegible]

SALES TO-DAY:

H. HURD sold for self 72 Illinois, from Common to Fair, from 14c.@15⅛c. ₱ lb. [illegible] ULERY & CAREY had on sale for W. B. WOODS [illegible] of Illinois Cattle; [illegible]

FORTY-FOURTH-STREET SHEEP MARKET.

HUME & ELLIOTT sold 196 Sheep, [illegible] at 6⅛c. ₱ lb.; 109 Sheep, [illegible] 8,920 lbs., at 8⅛c. ₱ lb.; 119 Sheep, [illegible] J. KIRBY sold 750 Sheep, [illegible] lbs., at 7c. ₱ lb. REID & MCGRAW sold 187 Sheep, [illegible]

FORTIETH-STREET SHEEP MARKET.

JUDD & BUCKINGHAM sold 154 Sheep, weight [illegible] lbs., at 7c. ₱ lb. ASHBURY & LEECH sold a small number of Sheep at [illegible] ₱ head.

FORTIETH-STREET HOG MARKET.

9 cars of Hogs, all consigned to slaughterers, except 1 carload consigned to BIRD & DORMER, quoted at [illegible]

GROSS ARRIVALS

At Weehawken Market for week ending March [illegible] 1,978 head of Horned Cattle; 400 Sheep arrived in [illegible] cars.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

Board of Assistant Aldermen—Stated Session.

[OFFICIAL.]

[illegible]

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 5, 1870.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
MASKS AND FACES. Characters by Messrs. Charles Fisher, Ringgold, Marlowe, Miss Henriques, Miss Moore and others.
MATINEE at 1½ o'clock—LOST AT SEA.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
6th-av., corner 23d-st.
FAZIO. Leading characters by Mrs. Waller, and Messrs. Hamilton, Waller and Anderson.
MATINEE at 1 o'clock—HAMLET.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Bleecker-st.
HAMLET. Leading characters by Messrs. G. L. Fox, Cavendish, Maginly, and Miss Blanche Bradshaw, Miss Howitt, Mrs. Wright and Miss Queen.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
8th-av., corner 23d-st.
TWELVE TEMPTATIONS. Leading characters by Mr. George C. Boniface, Miss Nully Pierls and Miss Ponisi.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near 5th-av.
FROU FROU. Leading characters by Messrs. Geo. Clarke, Davidge, Lewis, and Miss Agnes Ethel, Miss Fanny Davenport, and Mrs. Gilbert.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Houston-st.
INNISFALLEN. Leading Characters by Messrs. Williams, Thorne, Studley and Mrs. Williams.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
CHILD OF THE SAVANNAH. JACK SHEPPARD.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock—UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
THEATRICAL PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.
EXHIBITION OF EQUESTRIAN AND ATHLETIC FEATS.
MATINEE at 2½ o'clock.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
NEGRO MINSTRELSY. Birch, Wambold, Bernard, Backus, &c.

KELLY AND LEON'S MINSTRELS.
No. 720 Broadway.
LE PETIT FAUST, (Ethiopian opera.) NEGRO MINSTRELSY.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st., corner Irving-place.
PHILHARMONIC CONCERT. Artists—Mrs. Emily Davidson, Messrs. Bergner, Reitzel, Ohleman and a grand orchestra.

HALL OF THE Y. M. C. ASSOCIATION.
23d-st., corner 4th-av.
MATINEE at 3 o'clock—POPULAR CONCERT. Artists—Miss Henrietta Beebe, Miss Jennie E. Bull, Messrs. Hill, Beckett, Elder and others.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH, BROOKLYN.
Orange-st., near Hicks-st.
Afternoon at 4 o'clock—ORGAN CONCERT ON THE GREAT ORGAN.

Terms of the New-York Times.

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The SEMI-WEEKLY, per annum	3
Two copies, one year	5
Ten copies, one year	25
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.	
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2
Five copies, one year	8
Ten copies, one year	15
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.	
Twenty copies, one year	25
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.	
The European Edition, per annum, postage extra	3

The Semi-Weekly and Weekly mailed to clergymen at the lowest club rates.

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post Office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

Address,

H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office, New-York.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

Agrarian outrages continue in Ireland. In Kings County a man was recently shot dead for retaining his "holding" in defiance of frequent warnings. In the House of Commons, the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs stated that the occupation of the island of San Juan had cost the Government in ten years £22,000, besides the salaries of officials and other charges. The Postmaster-General explained that the delays complained of in the transmission of dispatches under the postal telegraphic system were due to the priority granted to members of the Stock Exchange....The Emperor of Russia has sent a telegraphic communication to the Governments of the United States and China, expressing his sorrow for the affliction suffered by both nations in the death of ANSON BURLINGAME....The Sultan has granted a large mosque to be used as a church by the Armenian priests excommunicated by the Pope.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday, after the transaction of some routine business, Mr. SUMNER moved to take up the bill repealing the charter of the District of Columbia Medical Society. The motion, after considerable debate, was not agreed to, by a vote of 21 to 26. The bill repealing the test-oath act of 1862, was reported upon favorably. Debate on changing the Supreme Court Circuits occupied the remainder of the morning hour. The Funding bill coming up in order, was laid over and made the special order for Monday. A number of bills on pensions and claims were passed. The bill for the settlement of claims for Quartermaster and Commissary stores, furnished or taken by the Government during the war within the States in rebellion, called out a long discussion; several amendments were offered but no definite action was taken on the bill; and at 5 P. M. the Senate adjourned until Monday.

In the House, among the bills introduced one was making Jersey City a port of entry, which was passed. Of the resolutions offered was one in reference to removing obstructions in the Delaware River, so as to facilitate commerce between Philadelphia and Trenton. A number of private bills were considered, and a bill granting a pension to a colored teamster, upon which there was an adverse report, was passed, after much opposition. Mr. WOOD made a personal explanation in regard to the sale of cadetships, and in answer to and denying the charge of a newspaper correspondent that he had made appointments out of his district. A deficiency bill to the amount of $46,910, for items in the House service, was passed. The Senate bill repealing the proviso extending the time for completing the first twenty miles of the Little Rock and Fort Smith Railway, was also passed, after some discussion, by a vote of 110 to 38. The joint resolution in reference to printing undelivered speeches in the *Congressional Globe*, was referred to the Committee on Rules. At 3 P. M. the Georgia bill was taken up, and Mr. BUTLER made the opening speech. He was followed by Mr. FARNSWORTH; the latter, without concluding his argument, yielded the floor for the presentation of some petitions, and the House then, at 4:30 P. M., adjourned until to-day.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, the bill to incorporate the New-York Real Estate Exchange, and the bill to amend the charter of the Ladies' Aid Society of New-York, were reported. The bill to amend the charter of the New-York Institution for the Blind was passed. A motion to investigate the matter of leasing the Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain Railroad to the Vermont [illegible]

In the Assembly the bill to [illegible] the sale of [illegible] the previous question moved. This was lost, and the bill was recommitted to the Committee on the Judiciary. The bill to abolish the Canal Contracting Board was made a special order for Tuesday morning. A resolution was adopted requiring the New-York Pilot Commissioners to report the amount of money in their hands, and the amounts paid to widows of deceased pilots. Among the bills passed were that chartering the Manhattan Market Company of New-York, and that requiring the Brooklyn Ferry Company to run boats on the South and other ferries throughout the night. A bill was introduced to erect the Twenty-third Ward of New-York; also one to repeal the act of 1856 appointing a clerk to take testimony in the Brooklyn Courts. The House adjourned until Monday evening.

GENERAL.

A Havana dispatch says the reported resignation of General JORDAN is confirmed. The Court Martial for the trial of ZAMARA, the alleged murderer of GREENWALDTH, is in session at Havana.

Advices from Mexico, by way of San Francisco, represent General VEGA as having entered Sinaloa and issuing a proclamation ignoring JUAREZ as President. The revolutionists were repulsed at Mazatlan.

An extra session of the Louisiana Legislature has been called by Governor WARMOTH, to convene March 7 and to continue ten days.

The Legislature of West Virginia adjourned at 1 o'clock yesterday morning, leaving a great deal of business unfinished. The capital question was settled in favor of Charlestown.

The steamer *Druid*, sent from Halifax to cruise about Sable Island in search of the missing steamer *City of Boston*, returned yesterday, having obtained no information of her. The Captain of a bark which arrived at Boston yesterday, reports seeing a steamer, apparently lying still, in the Atlantic on the 12th February, which may have been the *City of Boston*. The English Board of Underwriters have again declined to take risks on the vessel.

The brig *Harriet*, which arrived at Fortress Monroe yesterday, reports taking off, on the 20th of February, the crew of the schooner *J. C. Baxter*, of Norwalk, Conn., which had been disabled in the gale of the 16th of February.

In the Dominion House of Commons on Thursday night, Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD said it was not the intention to issue licenses to foreign fishermen during the coming season, and that the "rights of Canadian fishermen in Canadian waters" should be protected.

ALPHEUS CHAPIN, father of the Rev. Dr. CHAPIN, of this City, died at his residence, in Concord, N. H., on Thursday night.

The *Monarch* sailed from Annapolis yesterday for Portsmouth, England.

The President yesterday nominated JAMES W. MASON as Minister Resident and Consul-General at Liberia. Mr. MASON is a mulatto, a resident and native of Arkansas, where he is now largely engaged in planting. He is a man of liberal education.

IRA C. GARDNER and his wife ESTHER A. GARDNER, charged with the poisoning of Captain ALEXANDER, at Harlem, were yesterday before Judge INGRAHAM on a motion for their discharge, on the ground of irregularity in their commitment and unnecessary delay in their prosecution. The hearing was adjourned to Wednesday next.

Two witnesses were examined before Commissioner OSBORN, yesterday, concerning the false income returns alleged to have been made by WM. W. FLEISS, after which the case was adjourned until Monday.

The Mayor yesterday sent to the Board of Aldermen a message vetoing the resolution to pave Fifth-avenue with Stafford pavement. Immediately after its receipt the Board passed resolutions to lay the Stow Foundation pavement in Twenty-sixth and other streets, over the Mayor's veto.

A Chance for Reformers.

The news comes from South Carolina—and it is news that might have been expected—that arrangements have been made for holding a series of meetings in Mr. WHITTEMORE's district, at which he will defend his performances in the matter of the sale of cadetships, and steps will be taken to procure his reëlection. Few persons who read the debates on his case and the articles about it which have appeared in some of the Republican papers, will feel at all surprised if he should reappear in Congress very shortly, not only without having incurred any discredit in the eyes of his constituency, but with a stronger hold on their affections than ever. He has undoubtedly done a great deal for them in every way. His district is an intensely black one, and like all very black districts, would, if left to itself, have fared rather badly in the earlier periods of reconstruction. He worked hard in its political organization, and in establishing schools and otherwise providing for the political and social training of the colored population, and, in fact, has done more to earn his seat than most of the Northerners who have gone into political life at the South. But then all this only renders his example in the sale of the cadetships the more dangerous. The fact that he did it, and that the money went to the poor, is likely to make his offence seem not only venial in the eyes of the colored people all over the South, but even praiseworthy. His reëlection, therefore, on an issue between him and the House, arising out of such an offence, will be a greater misfortune than it seems at first sight.

We are apt to forget here at the North, and we constantly forget in our treatment of Southern questions, how very novel our whole political machinery is to the newly-enfranchised negroes, how very imperfectly they understand it, and how hard it is for them to take in our ideas of political duty as it is understood by those who have been taught it from their cradles. That a vote is not a thing to be used for a man's personal advantage, like a lottery ticket, is a thing of which it is hard to convince ignorant white men; it is, of course, even harder to convince the blacks of it, who have so long seen themselves the victims of selfishness in its most brutal form; and of course their feelings about the elector's vote are apt to cover the legislator's vote, as well as all his rights and privileges. Why should a public man not sell the exercise of his discretion, is a question to which no adequate reply has yet been provided in their system of ethics. Congress and the Northern public had a chance of giving a most valuable lesson about the matter, in this cadetship affair, and particularly in WHITTEMORE's case, and we are sorry the occasion was not made more of. He ought to have been expelled, and there should not have been a whimper of excuse for him heard in the House, or the smallest attempt to "let him down easy."

It is not yet too late, however, to make more of it. Congress ought not to let the investigation go by without making it the basis of some legislation that will take the [illegible] years, at least, they have been offered for sale by advertisement, in New-York and elsewhere; and that they were sold for cash down has been within the knowledge of scores of persons. The Committee of the House acknowledge that if they pushed their researches further they might unearth a great deal more of this kind of corruption; and they have desisted from their labors not because there is nothing more to find out, but because there would be no use in finding it out. The present Congress has displayed great courage and zeal—more than any of its predecessors for a long while—in ferreting abuses out without regard to the effect on parties, but there is not the slightest use in all this, unless it follow up its explorations with positive measures of reform. In fact, "investigations" and "disclosures," which are not followed by any active measures, rather do harm than good, because they familiarize the public with the spectacle of unpunished guilt and unredressed wrong. Better we did not know at all that cadetships were sold, than know it and do nothing to put a stop to the practice; and the only way of putting a stop to the practice is not to leave the bestowal of the nominations any longer in anybody's discretion.

We have heard a great deal during the last two years about Civil Service reform, and there are now two bills pending,—one (Mr. JENCKES') in the House, and one (Mr. SCHURZ's) in the Senate,—which propose to deal with it. There are not many men in either branch who have the hardihood to get up and say that no reform is needed that the present mode of filling places in the public service is a good one, and ought to be perpetuated, but still there is some who do; and what they maintain is that unless "the party" has the right of filling the Government offices with its own men, when it came into power, there would be, in the first place, no motive for "the workers" to work, and in the second place, we should have a bureaucracy in possession of the machinery of Government; and that if changes are to be made when a new Administration comes in, Congressmen are the proper persons to select and recommend the new incumbents. Now, this class of opponents to reform cannot have anything to say against a change in the mode of selecting candidates for admission to West Point and Annapolis. "The party" is not helped materially by the nomination of a couple of hundred young men every year, all over the Union. The nominations are indeed rarely sought by party "workers,"—that body of gentlemen usually having a strong distrust or detestation of all regular training for all duties whatsoever, whether civil or military, and being rather disposed to do away with the Military and Naval Academies altogether than to send pupils to them. The nominations are almost always used by members of Congress for their personal and private emolument and gratification. They give them to personal friends, and for the most part, we are glad to say, distribute them very judiciously, and on worthy objects. The history of the schools is as good a vindication of the way the patronage has, in the majority of instances, been used as could be desired. It cannot be said, therefore, by the most ardent politicians, that the party would be a serious loser if the nominations were taken away from members of Congress altogether, and thrown open to general competition under fixed conditions.

To those who sincerely desire a change in the whole system of appointments in the public service, a better opportunity than this of making a beginning, and familiarizing the public mind with the open competitive system, will probably never offer itself. They will have less hostility to encounter in making this change than in making any other of the kind, and the example, should they succeed in making it, will be more effective than almost any other that could be selected because more conspicuous. The Military and Naval schools have a strong hold on the popular affection. They occupy, and will always occupy, a glorious place in the national annals. They supplied, in the late war, the solid and unconquerable reserve of officers who, when the political fluff had been blown away at the outset of the war, organized the victory which closed it. It would afflict everybody deeply to have them made part of the wares by which trading politicians get a livelihood or reward their supporters. They have not sunk into this condition yet, or anything approaching to it; but a beginning has undoubtedly been made in the downward course, as the late investigations show; and that, unless something is done soon, the descent is likely to be rapid, there is reason enough to fear, when it is remembered that we have added, and are adding, to the electoral body large masses of voters, whose perceptions on such subjects are not of the clearest, and who, as we see in the Whittemore case, are not likely to think much the worse of a member for turning a penny by the sale of his privileges, provided he is a good fellow and makes a good use of the money.

The Town Elections.

Our Democratic contemporaries are in apparent ecstasies over the result of the recent elections in the rural districts, and seem to extract a deal of very cheap comfort from them. Many of the bucolic papers even go so far as to display ornithological cuts and large type at the heads of their columns, *apropos* of the choice of town clerks, constables and path-masters, to say nothing of those more exalted functionaries yclept supervisors. We read in some of them such startling announcements as, "Bungtown redeemed," "Podunk still erect and defiant," "Democracy aroused everywhere," "Radical strongholds carried," "Great political reaction,"—and a variety of like thrilling and novel exclamations, calculated to stir the popular heart. So long as these jubilations were confined to the local organs of the "hay-loft and cheese-press Democracy," we were not alarmed, attributing the unwonted demonstrations of hilarity to legitimate Demo- [illegible] Democratic or closely contested, have been carried about as usual. We also find that Rensselaer, Monroe, Wayne, Chemung, Oneida, Dutchess, Cayuga and Genesee, counties hitherto and still reliable for Republican majorities when there is a canvass calculated to call the people to the polls, have registered Democratic gains over last year. Only this and nothing more. To all which we interpose the general demurrer: "Well, what of it?" What permanent significance do these results possess? We answer: None at all.

The merest tyro of a political observer knows that town elections are never a reliable test of party strength, or an indication of popular sentiment on general issues. They are more or less controlled by local influences and individual preferences, and large numbers of voters absent themselves from the polls. The great majority of these absentees are sure to be Republicans, for it is a lamentable fact that Republicans are careless of their party obligations when no great necessity exists; while the Democrats are strict believers in the "vote early and vote often" creed. For these reasons we attach no special significance to the result of the recent town elections. We feel confident that, upon occasion, the Republican Party will demonstrate its usual strength in the State, and—if an honest election can be had in the City—will rescue the Government at Albany from its present control at the first opportunity.

The Bar of New-York.

It will be seen from the statement of the Bar Association, which we publish elsewhere, that the members of the profession who recently met to consult together are far from entertaining a desire to keep their organization in the hands of a narrow clique. It was never probable for a moment that they would frustrate the aim which they have in view by exciting the ill-feeling, if not the open antagonism, of their professional brethren. The present movement has originated in an earnest desire to free the Bar from the reproach which has necessarily rested upon it, as well as the Judiciary, by the conduct of many unworthy members. There is not an honest and respectable man in the City who does not deeply deplore the systematic degradation of justice which has been witnessed in certain Courts during the last few years. There are, no doubt, corrupt hirelings who are not ashamed to come forward as the advocates of Judges whose names are a by-word, not only in this country, but all over the civilized world. But everybody appraises this advocacy at its true value. When mercenaries calumniate Judges who are well known to be honest, and heap audacious praise upon those who are notoriously dishonest, no harm whatever is done to the cause we are anxious to advance. The public know only too well how disastrously the Bench has been degraded by two or three Judges known to every one in this City. "Who but feels struck," said Mr EVARTS at the recent meeting of the Bar, "in his own sense of manhood and of dignity, when the Judiciary, which is the crown and honor of his profession, is brought into disrepute?" The question does not apply to members of the Bar alone. People of all classes who are not lost to every sense of honor necessarily feel with Mr. EVARTS on the subject.

The Bar, however, can do much more than laymen towards purifying the Judiciary. There can be no doubt that in many cases the corrupt Judges are in league with corrupt lawyers. Thus they help to degrade each other. It is a practice in some Courts for the Judge to hold an ostentatious conversation with the lawyer employed on one side, for the express purpose of letting the client see that his case is arranged beforehand. The client pays heavily for the services of his influential advocate, and the affair is afterwards easily arranged between the persons who have managed the case. This is the sort of bargain which Mr. S. J. TILDEN probably had in his mind when he recently made the following just remarks:

> "If the Bar is to become merely a method of making money, making it in the most convenient way possible, but making it at all hazards, then the Bar is degraded. If the Bar is to be merely an institution that seeks to win causes, and to win them by back-door access to the Judiciary, then it is not only degraded, but it is corrupt."

The perfect and final means of retrieving the reputation of the Bar can only be decided on after long and careful consideration, but a beginning has been made by the settlement of a constitution and by-laws, to which no serious objection is likely to be made. They may be open to improvement and revision, but this is a matter for future consideration. If the broad principle is conceded, that admissions to the Bar Association ought not to be made indiscriminately, the chief feature in the constitution can never become a subject of dispute. And without this principle no substantial reform seems to be possible. What respectable lawyer does not desire to see his profession made more select than it is at present? Which one would not be glad to weed out from the ranks many members—some of them well known—who have brought discredit on an ancient and honorable calling? One way of guarding against the further influx of discreditable members is to open the door of the Association only when a man has proved his right to enter. This is what the new organisation designs to accomplish. There is a Committee on Admissions, consisting of twenty members. They have power, according to present arrangements, to make such regulations in relation to proposals for membership as they may from time to time deem needful. "Candidates against whom there shall be five negative votes in the Committee shall not be recommended for admission. Upon being recommended, a vote by ballot shall be taken in the Association, and one negative vote in every five shall exclude the candidate." This appears to shut out all risk of unfairness, and at the same time to promise the exercise of proper supervision over candidates for admission. [illegible] taking some steps towards vindicating its honor. The moment is critical. A deep and abiding sense of injury has been implanted in the minds of the public by the mockery of justice, and the hardihood of the offenders chiefly concerned, which have been exhibited so often in our midst. The foremost members of the Bar know well how greatly their profession has suffered in the estimation of society. It rests under a dark cloud, and at one time it almost seemed that the day was not far distant when an honest man would not be able to join it without incurring some odium. A strong attempt has now been made to arrest this decline. The public must necessarily sympathize cordially with this effort, and it is to be hoped that no considerations whatever will restrain the members of the Bar from doing their utmost to insure its success.

Gold.

There was quite a gold flurry on Wall-street yesterday, the quotations touching 113 towards the close, which is the lowest point reached since Aug. 11, 1862. As was to have been expected, Government bonds and stocks sympathized with the decline, and much excitement prevailed in financial circles. The steady decline in the gold premium is already causing discussion as to the probabilities of the future, especially as to the effect upon the financial requirements for legislation. It seems to us that, in view of existing circumstances, Congress ought, for the present at least, to abstain most rigidly from any action in regard to a general financial policy. The problem is now being rapidly disposed of by the operation of legitimate laws of trade, and any interference upon the part of Congress will only serve to complicate and disturb current adjustments.

The Government have the finances well under control, and there is little danger of any serious reaction. Only legitimate influences should now be permitted to be felt, and it is to be hoped that our legislators at Washington will exercise a commendable forbearance, and refrain from discussion as well as action on pending financial bills. "Hands off" should be the motto for the hour.

The National Railroad.

Something or somebody has disturbed the time-honored policy of New-Jersey—a policy which has been a close imitation of the farming of the revenues by the elder BOURBONS of France; a form of statesmanship venerable by age, but of late years fallen into disrepute. Its theory was simple yet comprehensive. The Crown wanted a certain amount of money for the maintenance of the army and of its own high dignity, and assigned its collection to the Farmer-General—a speculator agreeing to pay into the treasury the amount called for—leaving to him a liberal discretion as to how he got or found the money. If he collected too little he was obliged to make it good, but we have no record that such a disagreeable circumstance ever happened. If his revenues exceeded the demands of the King he kept the balance, and it has been remarked by historians that Farmers-General usually died in the possession of a fair estate. Possibly he had his friends, his personal interests which he wished to subserve, his enemies for whom a sweating process might be necessary, or the poor might pay the taxes of the rich; but in any event the Crown got its revenues, and the long line of BOURBONS led a comfortable if not a creditable life.

This we conceive to be not widely different from the financial policy of New-Jersey. It has farmed out its revenues, and the Farmer-General is the Camden and Amboy Railroad, more lately known as the Consolidated Companies. The present generation is not much to be blamed for this relic of feudalism and Bourbonism. In the old times, when railroad enterprise was a perilous experiment, the companies procured a monopoly from the Legislature. They agreed to pay to the State an annual percentage on their income, the latter contracting in consideration thereof not to grant a charter to any competing enterprise. It is not doubted that the companies have paid up fairly during the intervening time, and are willing to keep on with equal fairness,—but a year ago the monopoly expired by limitation. Its practical power remained. The State fears the loss of the $300,000 per annum that come into its treasury from the companies. To permit the construction of a competing railroad across the State would involve this conclusion, and a complete revision and reorganization of its system of taxation. The $300,000 would be transferred to and assessed upon the aggregate property of the State. A batch of subsidiary farmings out of the revenue in which the State has sold itself and bought its masters, would be included in the catastrophe. The nominal minimum of taxation of which New-Jersey boasts would be enlarged. The $60,000 raised by tax for State expenses in 1869 would be nearer $600,000, and both political parties would be staggered by the apparent increase.

Just in this emergency comes in the National or air-line route to and from New-York and Philadelphia. It has secured a series of cleverly devised local charters for "merely local" railroads, which, when put together, make a very direct and advantageous route from city to city. All that was needed was the privilege of building a bridge across the Delaware, near Trenton. A bill was introduced for that purpose, and the lower House of the Legislature summarily refused to consider it—a significant illustration that, though the companies are no longer a legal monopoly, they have, in effect, as much power as ever.

The National road now comes to the Senate with a bill to "authorize the Millstone and Trenton Railroad Company, to extend its railroad, provide against accidents thereon, and make contracts with other corporations to secure a continuous line of railroad between Philadelphia and New-York, and also to require it to pay the [illegible] a meeting in favor of this project was held at Trenton, the distinguishing features of which were the absence of well-recognized political leaders, the presence of a mass of interested business men, and a queer tone in the speaking, as if the orators held their political lives in their hands. Men felt that they spoke boldly who only dared to ask that the State of New-Jersey should accept a gratuity of $500,000 for a franchise which would benefit the State, and would thereafter pay a large tax upon the income it may earn.

It is not for us to say upon what grounds the Legislature of New-Jersey can reject such a proposition. We believe that it is one that never ought to have been made; that it is as wrong for a corporation to buy, or a State to sell, a franchise as for a King to farm his revenues; and that if Government aid may reasonably be denied to such enterprises, Government exaction upon them is only intolerable and inexcusable. So long as the franchise market appeals to the mean ambitions of politicians, or to the grudging stinginess of taxpayers, the buyer will be the winner and the seller the loser. One is wise in his day and generation; the other is otherwise.

We learn from the head of the Canadian Ministry that it is not the intention of the Dominion authorities to issue any license to American fishermen during the ensuing season; and, further, that it is intended to take steps "to protect the rights of Canadian fishermen in Canadian waters." The decision may lead to serious consequences. The interpretation of treaty stipulations by which Americans are excluded from the most valuable fisheries is too absurd and offensive to be acquiesced in quietly. If rigidly enforced now it will probably lead to trouble. The colonial pretention will in some instances be disregarded, and an attempt to enforce it will provoke collisions. Our neighbors should move cautiously in the matter. The fishery question is full of explosive materials, and the merest accident may produce international complications.

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There is propriety as well as fairness in the contemplated change of law requiring Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States to be residents of their respective circuits. But there is neither decency nor reason in the proposition that a vacancy shall be filled by a resident of the circuit. Suppose there be no qualified resident in whom the Executive has the requisite confidence, what then? Must he appoint somebody having nothing but partisanship to recommend him, rather than take from another locality a man who is unquestionably fitted for the position? We can conceive of circumstances in which the appointment of one new resident in a Southern circuit would be most unwise; and such circumstances the nomination of Mr. BRADLEY, of New-Jersey, was designed to meet. It should be enough that he is willing to take up his residence in the circuit to which he has been nominated.

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Mr. BROOKS' method of conducting war against the excessive duties of the tariff, present or proposed, would be novel and effective:

> "If nobody else would do it he would take the tariff, and, mounting on a peddler's wagon, would ride through the agricultural districts of the country, exhibiting hoes, shovels, axes, bars, chains, rods, knives, forks, cottons and woolens, and demonstrate to the eyes of the people the unjust, the enormous taxation imposed on them by the existing tariff."

The enormities of this indirect taxation are not fully understood by the people, or the Ways and Means Committee would not have dared to suggest an aggravation of the evil. In the tariff controversy facts are more potent than theories. Let the people thoroughly understand the extent to which the cost of articles they require is enhanced by duties imposed in the interest of a few favored classes, and the agitation for reform will soon be irresistible.

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Are not the ordinary risks of fire in a theatre quite sufficient? Is it desirable to take special pains to increase these risks, and place the lives of some hundreds of persons in wanton jeopardy? Mr. BOUCICAULT answers that it is. He writes a play of which the only attraction is the use of fire in a combustible building—the spectators think the performers are in danger, little thinking of the perils they are themselves incurring. "Lost at Sea" is a dull and stupid play, unrelieved by any merit of any kind. It was an utter failure in London, and must be a failure wherever it is tried. But there is one dangerous scene in it—not an *interesting* kind of danger in any way, but a gross and revolting one. And this is the elevation of the drama! Ought not the public to be extremely obliged to Mr. BOUCICAULT for the pains he takes to improve their tastes?

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People who travel by steamboats—and in the Summer time there are very few who do not, for a greater or lesser distance—will be glad to hear that a measure has been laid before the Senate at Washington to provide for the better security of life, and to protect in other ways the interests of the public. The bill contains provisions for licensing captain's mates, and requiring all the officers in command of a steamboat to pass an examination testing their capabilities. Tests would also be applied for the purpose of ascertaining the strength of boiler plates, and the amount of pressure they may safely bear; for compelling the employment of additional watchmen on every steam vessel to guard against fire, and for subjecting all such vessels to a periodical examination by an Inspector-General. There are also regulations for restricting the number of passengers carried on vessels of this class, and for obliging owners to use a proper number of lifeboats, tight bulkheads, and other appliances for saving life in case of accident. A measure of this kind has long been needed, and if properly carried out, it could not fail to be the means of saving hundreds of lives. We hope Congress will find time to pass the bill, and that honest officers will be appointed under it—not men who would willingly neglect every duty for the sake of a bribe.

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Victims of Papal intolerance may now flee for succor—to whom does the reader suppose? The President of the United States, or the Queen of England? No—but to the traditional representative of religious intolerance, henceforth to be regarded as the protector of the persecuted—the Father of the Faithful, the Sultan himself! What other transformations are we destined to see in this age of marvels? All our ancient landmarks are being removed. One writer has shown that Herod was very fond of children, another that NERO was one of the most amiable of men, a third that CATALINE was an angel in human form, a fourth that HENRY VIII. was a doting and faithful husband, a fifth that XANTIPPE was a good wife afflicted with a bad husband. And now we find the successor of MAHOMET [illegible]

[illegible] Captain [illegible] forth again in search of [illegible] Arctic Circle which has baffled so many [illegible] of geographical research. The "holy [illegible]" of the Middle Ages, whatever it meant, [illegible] hard to find, but some *did* come by it [illegible] or there's no truth in *Morte Arthur*; and [illegible] not see why some good knight-navigator [illegible] not yet discover the "Polyna," which [illegible] tain HALL's name for the modern "grail." [illegible] hope he will have the opportunity of [illegible] out his courageous purpose, if not with [illegible] $150,000 grant, at least with the navy steamer [illegible] take him to Hartstene Bay. The "quest," [illegible] everybody is aware, is a highly-interesting [illegible] to the men of science and the readers of [illegible] all over the world, and even though our explorers may miss the main object of the [illegible] they are sure to make out a number "of [illegible] unsought discoveries by the way" that will compensate for all the expense and trouble.

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The experience of the citizens of San Francisco with their Blossom Rock in the bay [illegible] no doubt, be encouraging to General N[illegible] and the rest now trying to get the better of [illegible] Gate. The Westerns have secured their coffer-dam securely on the rock, and their sixteen engineers are safely employed in the interior, at a depth of forty feet below the surface of the water, scooping tunnels in the crag from the centre towards the circumference, through a mass of some five thousand cubic feet of [illegible] and preparing for the charges of nitro-glycerine or gunpowder, which are to explode simultaneously and so clear the channel. In the hardest gales the well-anchored framework does not give way, though the force of the water is, probably, not so strong as at Hell Gate. The experience of the San Franciscoans is unfavorable to the "surface blasting," which had little or no effect in removing the mass of the rock.

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A cable dispatch informs us that the English Secretary of State for War has brought in his estimate for the army expenses during the forthcoming year. The amount is under £13,000,000. This shows a reduction of £1,[illegible] as compared with last year. We have no exact information as to the means by which this result has been accomplished; but if, as Sir J. PAKINGTON's remarks lead us to suppose, the Indian army has been the chief object of the pruning knife, we may doubt whether discretion has gone hand in hand with economy. India is only held by the sword, and the natives would be quick to take advantage of any sign of weakness on the part of their rulers. They have no respect for "moral ends" unaccompanied with physical force. A saving of a million and a quarter sterling would not go far towards suppressing a new mutiny. Mr. GLADSTONE is, however, pledged to economy, and India is [illegible] miles from England by the nearest road, and therefore it is always convenient to play off experiments upon her.

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In corroboration of our recent assertion that there is a growing spirit of sectional antagonism and resistance to the results of reconstruction at the South, we note in some of the Southern papers calls for conventions and other organized efforts to resist what they term "radical aggressions," among which the Fifteenth Amendment is included. It is to be hoped that better counsels will prevail, and that moderate Southern leaders will see not only the folly, but the danger, of keeping alive the old sectional issue, or seeking to resist permanent accomplishments. Several Southern journals, notably among them the Charleston *Courier*, the Augusta *Constitutionalist* and the Lynchburg *Virginian*, advise caution, and think the present time is unpropitious for such agitation. Our brethren at the South had far better accept the situation, and try to make the most of it by assuming a political virtue even if they have it not.

AMUSEMENTS.

Miss Mehlig's Concert.

Miss ANNA MEHLIG, an artist whose reputation for intelligence of reading and exceptional correctness and finish of execution has been established after comparatively few hearings, is to give a concert at Steinway Hall on Monday. Miss MEHLIG will have the instrumental coöperation of Messrs. S. B. MILLS, WENZEL KOPTA, CHAS. WERNER and J. P. MORGAN, and the vocal aid of Mlle. CLARA PERL, from the Imperial Opera House of Vienna, and a *débutante* here. With the first appearance in this City of the lady, we notice as a special attraction of the programme the performance from manuscript, by Miss MEHLIG and Mr. MILLS, of "Hexameron," a grand duo for two pianos by LISZT.

Plymouth Organ Concerts.

Mr. WALTER R. JOHNSTON, organist, and Miss MARY LOUISE SEGUR, soprano, will perform at the usual concert at Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, to day.

Convention of Irish Societies—Preparations for St. Patrick's Day.

The fourth meeting of delegates from the several Irish civic societies of New-York, to make arrangements for the celebration of St. Patrick's Day, was held last evening at Hibernia Hall, No. 42 Prince-street, the President, Mr. THOMAS KERRIGAN, in the chair.

Rev. Father CORRIGAN, O. S. F. C., pastor of the Church of Father Matthew, in Cork, Ireland, delivered a brief address, in which he expressed his delight at meeting so many Irishmen assembled for such a glorious purpose. He witnessed one of their processions for the first time last year, and it made him feel so proud that, though a small man, he felt himself a giant. He had seen Irishmen celebrate St. Patrick's Day in France, Italy, and in several other countries, and he trusted that the Irishmen of New-York and vicinity would continue to celebrate the day which was so sacred to Irishmen and to Ireland. He prayed earnestly that God would bless the Convention and those whom it represented, and that by their bright example they would win souls to God and do honor to the country which gave them birth. He prayed that God might spare them through the intercession of the blessed St. Patrick to celebrate many returns of the day.

On motion of Mr. PATRICK MCARDLE, a vote of thanks was passed to the reverend gentleman for his kindness in attending the meeting of the Convention. The reverend gentleman then retired amid great applause.

During the evening a Committee from the Sixty-ninth Regiment appeared, headed by Captain DEMPSEY, and informed the Convention that the regiment would escort the procession on St. Patrick's Day, and they would parade in greater numbers than ever before, and in their new uniform. [Applause.] A request had been prepared by some of the members to change the programme so as to go through Second-avenue instead of First-avenue, but after a while they agreed to go down First-avenue, as there were more Irish people living on that route. [Applause.]

The Committee then retired, and the Convention proceeded to the election of a Grand Marshal and aids, with the following result: Grand Marshal, JAMES REILLY, A. O. H.; First [illegible] PETER KANE, A. O. H., Morrisania; Second [illegible] PATRICK MCGUINN, A. O. H.

Still No Tidings of the Missing [illegible]

No tidings have as yet reached [illegible] as to the missing steamers—the *City of* [illegible] or the *Smidt*. The former is now thirty-[illegible] and the latter forty-three days out. [illegible] this length of time were at the first [illegible] most unfavorably for the safety of [illegible] past experience [illegible] grounds for hope [illegible] under sail [illegible]

[illegible]

Albany, Friday, March 4, 1870.

The [illegible] had a [illegible] session to-day, and [illegible] beyond [illegible] over to Monday. [illegible] the new bills introduced was one by [illegible], amending the laws relating to [illegible] fees throughout the State. The following [illegible] substance of it: [illegible], for traveling in making [illegible] per mile; for taking a [illegible] cents; for a certified copy, [illegible] serving an execution for collection [illegible] same purpose, $3; and for [illegible] more than $300, two cents and [illegible] on the service of a summons [illegible] for an execution, $1 50; [illegible] for sale, $2. [illegible] provides for an increase of [illegible].

[illegible] CANAL BILL.

The [illegible], which was rushed through the Senate [illegible] pressure of Democratic caucus, will [illegible] concurred in by the Assembly without a [illegible]. The canal contractors have put in an [illegible] in large force this week, and have [illegible] with them solid arguments against the [illegible] the bill. It is said that they have convinced fifteen Democrats that the [illegible] ought not to pass, and that will be [illegible] to defeat it unless some Republicans [illegible] equally convincing arguments on the [illegible] side. Regarded in a party light, its passage [illegible] doubtless aid the Republicans who could [illegible] capital out of its odious features. [illegible] is what will settle the question. The [illegible] to legislate Auditor Bell out of office will [illegible] share the same fate as the other, as [illegible] go together, and have a common [illegible] purpose. The Canal bill was made [illegible] order in the Assembly to-day, and [illegible] had been read through, the Committee, [illegible] motion of Mr. Alvord, reported progress, and [illegible] made it the special order for Tuesday next.

A BIG JOB.

Assemblyman Frear's bill to incorporate the "Manhattan Market Company of the City of New-York," passed to-day near the close of the session, while the House was in confusion and half the members were not aware what they voted on. It is one of the biggest jobs of the session. Campbell's bill for the erection of a market in the Thirteenth Ward also came up for a third reading, but for some unknown reason the author of the bill moved to lay it on the table, which was done without objection.

AN UNDERGROUND RAILROAD FOR BROOKLYN.

Mr. Moseley introduced a bill to-day to incorporate a company, consisting of A. A. Low, S. [illegible], Geo. Ricard, F. B. Fisher, and others, to build an underground railroad, (steam or pneumatic,) without breaking the surface, from either Wall, Fulton or South ferries to East New-York, the termini to be decided by the Mayor of Brooklyn. The bill was brought here by Mr. Fisher, one of the incorporators, and is to be backed by some of the first capitalists of Brooklyn.

THE EXCISE BILL RECOMMITTED.

Murphy's Excise bill, that passed the Senate was discussed in Committee of the whole of the Assembly on Wednesday evening, and ordered to a third reading, came up for final passage this morning. Mr. Fields moved the previous question on the passage of the bill, which was lost—yeas 49, nays 68—a large number of Democrats voting with the Republicans, on the ground that the bill was full of imperfections, and that it had been rushed through in Committee of the Whole without their being allowed to make any amendments. The bill was then recommitted to the Judiciary Committee, to be amended so as to satisfy country Democrats, who are afraid the Sunday free lager clause will not go down with their constituents.

TOWNSEND'S ENCYCLOPEDIA.

The Committee on Public Education of the Assembly, and the Literature Committee of the Senate, have been instructed to jointly examine Townsend's *Encyclopedia of the Rebellion* and report to the next Legislature their opinion of its merits, and of the propriety of the State purchasing it.

THE RIOT ON WARD'S ISLAND

The Committee on Commerce and Navigation will to-morrow visit Ward's Island to examine into the cause of the frequent riots there among emigrants, in pursuance of a resolution offered some days ago by Colonel Murphy. Both houses adjourned over to Monday, and it is expected that the New-York delegation will by that time come to some decision on the disputed points of the forthcoming charter, and be ready to introduce the document next week. S.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE

SENATE....Albany, Friday, March 4.

REPORTS.

By Mr. Tweed—Incorporating the New-York Real Estate Exchange.

By Mr. Pierce—Extending the route of the Brooklyn, Hunter's Point and Prospect Park Railroad Company.

By Mr. Bradley—Amending the charter of the New-York Indemnity Insurance Company.

By Mr. Tweed—Amending the charter of the [illegible] Aid Society of New-York.

By Mr. Tweed—To amend the act improving [illegible] street, Brooklyn.

The bill amending the charter of the New-York [illegible] for the Blind was passed.

A RAILROAD LEASE.

Mr. C. P. Norton moved an investigation into the matter of the Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain Railroad leasing the road to the Vermont Central Railroad Company. On motion of Mr. [illegible] it was laid on the table.

The Senate then adjourned until Monday evening next.

ASSEMBLY.

SALE OF INTOXICATING LIQUORS.

The bill to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors was taken up.

Mr. Fields moved the previous question on the passage of the bill, cutting off the amendments.

While the vote was being taken on the motion, Mr. Fields stated that if there was not to be [illegible] opposition to the bill, he would withdraw the motion for the previous question.

The Chair stated that that could not be done.

The motion ordering the previous question [illegible]—49 to 68.

Mr. Jacobs moved that the bill be recommitted to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Husted moved its recommittal to the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Jacobs moved the question, which was [illegible], and Mr. Husted's motion was lost—45 [illegible].

Mr. Jacobs' motion was then adopted.

THE CANAL CONTRACTING BOARD.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the bill to abolish the Contracting Board and [illegible] system on canals.

Mr. Alvord submitted a minority report, together with a substitute for the bill.

Progress was reported, and the subject was made the special order for Tuesday morning [illegible].

THE NEW-YORK PILOT COMMISSIONERS.

Mr. M. C. Murphy moved that the Pilot Commissioners of New-York report, within ten days, to the House the amount of money in their hands, and whether they have paid any to the [illegible] of deceased pilots, and if so, what [illegible] thereof. Adopted.

BILLS PASSED.

[illegible] the act providing for the opening of [illegible] in Flushing.

Incorporating the St. John Baptist Benevolent Society of New-York.

Amending the charter of the Broadway Savings Bank.

Incorporating the Manhattan Market Company of New-York City.

[illegible] the Brooklyn Ferry Company to run [illegible] the South and other ferries throughout [illegible].

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Frear—Chartering the New-York In[illegible] Company.

By Mr. White—Erecting the Twenty-third Ward of New-York; also, relative to elections in [illegible].

By Mr. Merchant—Allowing the New-York [illegible] Railroad Company to consolidate [illegible] other railroad companies.

By Mr. Droll—To improve Greenpoint-avenue, Brooklyn.

By Mr. O'Keefe—Repealing the act of 1856 to [illegible] clerk to take testimony in the Brooklyn [illegible].

By Mr. Ronan—Amending the charter of the [illegible] Silver Bridge Company at Albany.

Adjourned till Monday evening at 7:30 o'clock.

Leech's Drawings.

[illegible] of the late Mr. Leech's pictures of [illegible] society ought not to overlook the fifth [illegible] the collection—from *Punch*—recently [illegible] by Mr. Brentano. The volume is ex[illegible] in the most humorous drawings [illegible] and forms one of the best [illegible] this

HONEST ELECTIONS.

The Bill of the Citizens' Association—How to Prevent Frauds on the Ballot Box—Summary of the Provisions of the Proposed Measure.

The Election bill drawn up by the Citizens' Association of this City, and just presented in the Legislature, to which our Albany correspondent alluded a day or two ago, contains many important provisions, and is worthy of earnest consideration. In the outset it provides that all elections for charter and other local officers in the City and County shall be held on the same day and at the same place as general elections.

It then provides that the judges of such elections shall be twelve in number, and men of good standing, residing in the City; the Mayor shall appoint them on the 1st of May, and shall immediately thereafter publish their names, occupations and residence for the information of the people; they shall hold office for one year from the day of appointment; any one ceasing to reside in the City shall be deemed to have vacated his office, and his successor shall be appointed by the Mayor, and his name, occupation and residence also published for public information. These twelve judges shall form the Board of Judges of Elections. The powers to appoint canvassers and inspectors, and registers of elections, to establish and appoint election districts and places of registering electors and voting places, shall be removed from the Aldermen, Supervisors and other departments and officers who now hold them, and given to this new Board. Immediately after their appointment the judges shall open a public office in a central location in the City, in which their records shall be kept, and shall be open during each day for public inspection.

On the 1st of July of each year they shall lay out and establish election districts, so as to provide one for every two hundred electors whose names were registered as electors in the preceding year; and these districts shall be located so as to accommodate the electors. At the same time they shall designate one polling place in each district, and appoint three persons—householders or freeholders in the City, of good moral character and able to read and write in the English language—to be assistant judges of elections in and for each district. The names, occupations and residence of these assistant judges shall also be made public for the information of electors.

Registers shall be open in each district on the 1st of September of each year. The names, occupations, age, place of nativity, business and residence, the height, complexion and other distinguishing marks and personal characteristics of every person applying personally, who is at the time a qualified elector, shall be registered. No person who is not properly registered, or whose name is struck off the registry by the Board of Judges, shall vote at the election next ensuing. The registers shall remain open for a month, at such convenient places as the judges shall select, according to the following rule:

One such place shall be selected for the First, Second and Third Wards, in one of these wards; one for the Fifth and Eighth Wards, in either of said wards; one for the Fourth and Seventh Wards, in either of said wards; one for the Sixth and Fourteenth Wards, in either of said wards; one for the Tenth and Thirteenth Wards, in either of said wards; one for the Ninth and Fifteenth Wards, in either of said wards; one for the Sixteenth and Twentieth Wards, in either ward; one for the Seventeenth Ward, in such ward; one for the Eighteenth and Twenty-first Wards, in either of said wards; and one in and for the Nineteenth, Twenty-second and Twelfth Wards.

The registers and places of registry shall be under the charge of a clerk of registry whom the judges shall appoint, and whose name shall be properly published.

On the 1st of October of each year the registers shall be closed and returned to the Board of Judges. They shall then be open to public inspection, and all registries fraudulently, falsely or improperly made shall be struck out by the board between the 1st and 15th of the month. Upon any person furnishing an affidavit to the Board showing that any registry is improper, false or fraudulent, the Board shall summon the person so registered, (personally, if possible,) by written notice, to appear before them within five days, and if the Board after proper investigation conclude that the registry is improperly made, they shall strike the name off. The Board shall, moreover, with or without affidavit, make strict inquiry into all the registries to ascertain if they be proper or not. In all cases persons whose names are suffered to be improperly registered, shall be notified and have opportunity to explain. No name shall be struck from the registry after the 15th of October.

The fullest liberty shall be allowed to all persons to examine and copy the registries for examination, to attend the places of registry and question persons registering, and to challenge all voters voting at any election. Any person who shall knowingly improperly register, or register in more than one district, or in any district under an assumed name, or who shall vote in any district excepting the one in which he is properly registered, or who shall vote or attempt to vote in the name of any other person registered, or who shall vote without having been registered; or any clerk of registry, assistant judge or judge of elections, or any other officer who shall knowingly assist in the commission of any such act, or violate any of the provisions of this act, shall, upon conviction, be adjudged guilty of felony, and shall be sentenced to imprisonment in the State Prison at hard labor not less than two years nor more than five, and shall be forever disfranchised.

The judges are required to give information against such guilty persons to the next Grand Jury after each election, and to bring evidence and witnesses. Any person arrested at a polling place for committing or attempting to commit any of the acts constituted felonies shall not be arraigned until 7 o'clock in the evening. Then he shall be brought before the Police Justice of the district, and his case be proceeded with. Any person committed after such examination may be admitted to bail in a sum not less than $1,000; such bail must be tendered to and approved by a Justice of the Supreme Court. No *habeas corpus* shall issue to produce any person so arrested until after the arraignment provided for, and no Judge or Justice of any Court, or Magistrate shall arraign such prisoner except as is provided in the bill, or discharge such prisoner until after such arraignment.

On the day of the general election the polls shall be kept open from sunrise until 1 P. M. The assistant judges shall then properly prepare the "Record of Votes." This they shall sign and swear to, and send to the judges before 6 o'clock; a copy must also be sent to the Mayor, and one retained in their own possession. Any assistant judge neglecting or refusing to make such returns may be imprisoned by order of the judges until the directions of the latter are complied with. In any inquiry by the Board of Judges touching the correctness of any assistant judge's record, witnesses may be called, the production of papers and records may be enforced, and witnesses punished for contempt in refusing to obey subpœnas. The day after the election the Board of Judges shall proceed to canvass the returns, and shall furnish a proper certificate of election to the candidates receiving the highest number of votes, who shall be deemed duly elected.

The twelve men forming the Board of Judges of Elections shall be appointed in equal numbers from the chief political parties of the State which shall receive at the election immediately preceding such appointment the majority of the votes cast. And the assistant judges shall be appointed for each district in the same manner.

The officers of the Board shall consist of a President and Secretary. They shall make their own by-laws. A majority shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business and the making of all appointments. No business shall be transacted except at regular or special meetings, provided for in the by-laws, and duly called by due notice. No member of the Board and no assistant judge shall receive any salary or compensation for his services under this act. And no person holding public office under any authority shall be appointed a member of the Board or an assistant judge of election or a clerk of registry. And no person holding office under this act shall be eligible as a candidate for any office under the authorities of the State, County or City of New-York while holding office under this act. The clerk of registry shall receive $10 per day for each day of actual service. The expenses of the Board shall be paid by the Comptroller of the City upon the certificate of the Board from the appropriation for election expenses in each year. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this are repealed. This act shall take effect immediately.

OBITUARY.

Rev. John McClintock, D. D., LL. D.

Rev. John McClintock, the President of Drew Theological Seminary, died at Madison, N. J., yesterday morning. Dr. McClintock was one of the ablest and most widely-known theologians and writers in the Methodist Episcopal Church, having been from an early age prominent in the Church as a theological writer and as President of some of the leading educational institutions. He was born in 1815, and was distinguished in his early years for his scholastic attainments. At the age of 23 he occupied a Professorship in Dickinson College, at Carlisle, Penn., having for his associates some of the foremost men of the Methodist Church. Although regularly admitted to the ministry he was never for any considerable length of time in the field as an itinerant preacher, his time being occupied mainly in the colleges, and with work for the periodicals with which he was during the greater part of his time connected. In 1852 he was appointed by the General Conference editor of the *Methodist Quarterly Review*, published by the Methodist Book Concern in this City. It was during his editorship of the *Review* that M. Auguste Comte published the more important of his works on the *Positive Philosophy*. The reviews which [illegible] in Europe [illegible] as they did [illegible] and commanding powers of M. Comte, [illegible] severely condemning the principles of his philosophy and destroying, in the opinions of many, their claim to the attention of the philosophical world. M. Comte himself recognized the weight of Dr. McClintock's criticism, and corresponded with the editor in discussing them. Subsequently Dr. McClintock was elected President of Troy University, which position he soon afterwards vacated when it became apparent that the institution could not be supported by the Methodists. He was first pastor of St. Paul's M. E. Church, in this City, the first editor of the *Methodist*, the organ of the lay delegationists, and upon the establishment by Mr. Daniel Drew of the Drew Theological Seminary at Madison, Dr. McClintock was selected as its first President. This position he filled with remarkable ability, organizing the various departments of the Seminary, and carrying them on successfully to his death. In his death the Methodist Episcopal Church loses one of its ablest divines, a man who has been always respected by the entire Church for his great abilities, his energy and force of character. The circumstances attending his death, and the time and place of his burial, have not been learned.

The Frauds in the Methodist Book Concern.

From Harper's Bazar.

We notice that the Baltimore *American* has published the statement submitted by Rev. Dr. Lanahan to the Book Committee of the M. E. Church, recently convened to investigate charges of fraud against certain employes of the Methodist Book Concern. As two examinations and two reports upon those charges have been made by two Committees composed exclusively of clergymen, and *as neither of those reports has met with one paragraph of approval from the secular Press of the country*, but, on the contrary, with unanimous disapproval, would it not be for the interest and reputation of the Book Concern, as well as for the dignity and honor of the Church, that a Committee of *laymen—business men*—men who are practically familiar with such subjects in all their details; who are competent to detect the ingenious expedients resorted to by rogues to cover up "irregularities;" who would come to such an investigation not as to the discussion of a question of metaphysics, but simply as a matter of *business* and *justice*—would it not be well that those charges should be submitted to the searching scrutiny of a committee composed of men of *that sort*? A report, full and thorough, from *such* a committee, would, we undertake to say, be received as conclusive—certainly none other will—by the fair-minded, intelligent, truth-loving clergy and laity of the country. Does not the exigency of the case demand it?

Gold Prices.—The largest assortment in the City of boots and shoes for ladies, gentlemen and children, at E. A. Brooks' two large establishments, No. 575 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan, No. 841 Broadway, opposite Wallack's.—*Home Journal.*

Milhau's Golden Cod Liver Oil.—With hypo-phosphite of lime, a great improvement; made with the best oil known, it unites efficacy with pleasant flavor and easy digestibility. J. Milhau's Sons, No. 183 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

The Genuine Texan Liebig's Extract of Meat is the best and cheapest. A. Glanz, No. 194 William-st., Sole Agent.—*Advertisement.*

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

SUNDAY EDITION.

The Sunday edition of the TIMES will contain a great deal of miscellaneous matter, in addition to all the news, carefully prepared and collected for Sunday readings. It will contain a good story and the usual quantity of readable literary selections from the magazines, domestic and foreign, and some of the newest books;

An Entertaining Letter from "Monadnock" on English Affairs; Position of the Government on the Emigration Schemes; The Defeat of Odger, the Workingmen's Candidate; Parliament's Doings: the Irish Land and Education Bill; Wretched Ignorance of the People; The Woman Question and the Marriage Laws in Parliament, &c., &c.;

NOTES FROM ITALY, From "Angelico:" The New conscription; characteristics of the present peasant class; the Tuscan women; movements of royalty; a statue of President Lincoln;

THE WORN-OUT SAILOR: About the closing days of the old seamen; how New-York cares for those who cannot care for themselves; vivid sketches of life; the Snug Harbor and the Seamen's Retreat; curious reminiscences of some of the veterans.

THE EVENING HIGH SCHOOL: Its plan and what it accomplishes; the kind of stuff the pupils are made of; what can be seen in the institution;

Also the record of the amusements of the week, with notes about players and plays in other cities and abroad;

Military notes and foreign and religious items carefully prepared for this paper, &c., &c., &c.

The Sunday TIMES is an excellent advertising medium, as its circulation is large in this City and over the ferries, and its readers are of the best. Advertisers who propose advertising in the Sunday edition should bear in mind the rule that all advertisements must be received early this evening in the TIMES Publication Office to insure proper classification.

NEW-YORK TIMES FOR EUROPE.

The EUROPEAN EDITION of the NEW-YORK TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price Five Cents.

It will contain a full digest of news from all parts of the United States up to the latest moment, with such selections from the editorials and correspondence of the Times as may have interest for Americans residing abroad and for European subscribers.

Among other features of interest are presented the following:

Political Affairs of the Country, Domestic Correspondence, General Telegraphic News, Scientific Notes, Religious Affairs, Temperance Items, Local News, Washington Advices, General News, &c.

A Cough, A Cold, or a Sore Throat, REQUIRES IMMEDIATE ATTENTION AND SHOULD BE CHECKED. IF ALLOWED TO CONTINUE, IRRITATION OF THE LUNGS, A PERMANENT THROAT DISEASE OR CONSUMPTION IS OFTEN THE RESULT.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, HAVING A DIRECT INFLUENCE TO THE PARTS, GIVE IMMEDIATE RELIEF. FOR BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, CATARRH, CONSUMPTIVE AND THROAT DISEASES, TROCHES HAVE A SOOTHING EFFECT.

"TROCHES," SO CALLED, SOLD BY THE OUNCE, ARE A POOR IMITATION AND NOTHING LIKE BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, WHICH ARE SOLD ONLY IN BOXES WITH FAC-SIMILE OF THE PROPRIETORS ON OUTSIDE WRAPPER OF BOX, AND PRIVATE GOVERNMENT STAMP ATTACHED TO EACH BOX.

THIS CARE IN PUTTING UP THE TROCHES IS IMPORTANT AS A SECURITY TO THE PURCHASER IN ORDER TO BE SURE OF OBTAINING THE GENUINE BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES.

Owing to the good reputation, extensive use and popularity of the Troches, many worthless and cheap imitations are offered in boxes, which are good for nothing.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES are sold generally throughout the United States, Great Britain and British Provinces, and in many of the large cities of France.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.—This splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. Does not contain lead, nor any vitalic poison to produce paralysis and death. Avoid the vaunted and delusive preparations boasting virtues they do not possess. The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE has thirty years' reputation to uphold its integrity as the only perfect Hair Dye. Black or brown. Sold by all druggists. Applied at No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

Moller's Purest Norwegian Cod Liver Oil.—"Of late years it has become almost impossible to get any Cod Liver Oil that patients can digest, owing to the objectionable mode of procuring and preparing the livers. * * * MOLLER, of Christiana, Norway, prepares an oil which is perfectly pure, and in every respect all that can be wished."—Dr. L. A. Sayre, before Academy of Medicine. See "Medical Record," Dec., 1869, p. 447. W. H. SCHIEFFELIN & CO., sole ag'ts for U. S. and Canada. Sold by druggists.

Wedding, Visiting and Ball Cards, Monograms, Crests, and Initialed Note Paper. EVERDELL'S elegant styles, No. 302 Broadway.

To Ruptured Persons.—Dr. SHERMAN'S method is a guarantee cure. Office, No. 697 Broadway.

[illegible] dangerous to man, so doubly [illegible] the LYON'S KATHAIRON made the Hair grow thick, soft and [illegible] pretty, and moreover prevented it from turning gray. If the proprietors of these articles did not send the sisters an invoice, they are not smart.

[illegible] Moth Patches, Freckles and Tan. Use PERRY'S MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION. The only reliable and harmless remedy known to science for removing brown discolorations from the face. Depot, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York. Sold by every druggist in New-York and elsewhere.

MARRIED.

PARKER—HEMSWORTH.—At St. John's Cathedral, Hong Kong, China, on Thursday, Dec. 23, 1869, by Rev. Canon Beach, M. A., Gifford Fosbrie Parker, of Saigon, youngest son of the late Hon. James Parker, of Cincinnati, Ohio, to Alice, eldest daughter of John Hemsworth, Esq., of Limerick, Ireland.

STEPHENS—CONCKLIN.—On Tuesday evening, March 1, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Wm. M. Paxton, Henry C. Stephens, of New-Britain, Conn., to Annie, daughter of Walter W. Concklin, Esq., of this City.

DIED.

CARY.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, March 3, 1870, Mary Ida, only daughter of Clark W. and Mary E. Cary, aged 13 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 396 Pacific-st., on Monday, 7th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

COMSTOCK.—In Poughkeepsie, on Sunday, Feb. 27, Phebe Anna Comstock, of Mabbettsville, aged 65 years.

COFFEY.—In St. Croix, West Indies, on Wednesday, May 26, 1869, John Coffey, late of the firm of Roche Bros. & Coffey, of this City.

The remains will be taken to the Church of St. Charles Borromeo, Sydney-place, Brooklyn, where there will be a requiem mass at 10 o'clock, on Saturday morning, 5th inst., when the friends of the family are invited to attend.

FAGAN.—On Friday morning, March 4, at her residence, No. 210 Waverley-place, Rose, wife of Lake Fagan, in the 65th year of her age.

Her remains will be taken to St. Joseph's Church, where there will be a requiem mass on Monday morning, at 10½ o'clock. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

FURMAN.—On Thursday, March 3, John B. Furman, in the 57th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, the members of Atlantic Lodge No. 50, I. O. of O. F., and the employes of the Union Ferry Company, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from No. 39 Nevins-st., Brooklyn.

LOCKWOOD.—At Mount Vernon, on Friday, March 4, Charles William, only surviving son of John M. and Nancy H. Lockwood, aged 7 years.

Funeral on Saturday, March 5, at 1 o'clock P. M. Trains leave by New-Haven Railroad from 27th-st., at 11¼ A. M.

LOOMIS.—At Melrose, on Wednesday, March 2, of croup, George L., youngest son of John V. D. and Hattie A. Loomis, aged 2 years and 1 month.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, Prospect-st., Melrose, on Saturday, the 5th inst., at 12½ P. M. Carriages will meet the 11¼ A. M. train from 26th-st. His remains will be taken to Woodlawn for interment.

MAGNA.—At Nassau, N. P., on Friday, Feb. 11, Russell B. Magna, of Westbrook, Conn., in the 28th year of his age.

McCABE.—On Friday morning, March 4, Robert D. McCabe, second son of the late Samuel McCarr, of Bally Kelly, near Banbridge, Ireland, in the 22d year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, March 6, at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his uncle, Mr. Joseph Bell, in 6th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., Brooklyn.

McCLINTOCK.—Rev. Dr. McClintock, President of Drew Theological Seminary, died on Friday morning, at his residence, Madison, N. J., at 7½ o'clock.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

McILVAINE.—At Norristown, Penn., on Wednesday evening, March 2, after a brief illness, Charles Bloomfield, child of Rev. Charles E. and Clementina T. McIlvaine, aged 1 year and 6 months.

PALMER.—In Greenpoint, on Friday, March 4, Mary Rebecca, only daughter of Geo. and Mary Ann Palmer, aged 2 years and 4 months.

Funeral will take place on Sunday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from the residence of her parents in Dupont-st., near Franklin-st. The remains will be taken to Albany for interment.

RENNIE.—At Sing Sing, on Friday, March 4, Peter Rennie, in the 66th year of his age.

The friends of the family, and of his brother Robert, are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence in Sing Sing, on Monday, March 7, at 1½ o'clock P. M. Train leaves this City at 10¾ A. M. Returning leaves Sing Sing at 4:28 P. M.

ROBINSON.—At Rotherham, near Sheffield, England, on Wednesday, March 2, William Robinson, nephew of Messrs. Thomas and Sydney Jessop, of Sheffield, aged 45 years.

SANGER.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, March 3 Calvin P. Sanger, aged 71 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 21 Garden-st., on Saturday, at 1 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Sherborn, Mass., for interment.

SMITH.—On Thursday, March 3, of congestion of the lungs, Phebe Jane, wife of Geo. W. Smith, in her 61st year.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Sunday afternoon, March 6, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, Broadway, corner 5th-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

TITUS.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, March 4, Susan Titus, in the 58th year of her age.

Her friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday, March 7, at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 119 Carlton-av., without further notice.

VAN IDERSTINE.—Suddenly, on Friday morning, March 4, Hannah Halstead, widow of the late Peter Van Iderstine, Sr., aged 79 years, 4 months and 19 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 109 South 3d-st., Williamsburg, on Monday, 7th inst., at 1 P. M., without further invitation.

VALENTINE.—On Sunday, Feb. 27, Eliza, the beloved wife of the late John Valentine, after a lingering illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude, fell asleep in Jesus in the 67th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Methodist Episcopal Church, 86th-st., near 4th-av., on Sunday afternoon, at 1½ o'clock. The remains will be interred in Green-Wood.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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The above are quite new and exceedingly popular. Price $1 50 each; $13 50 per dozen.

FOR JUVENILE CLASSES:

"Song Garden," by Lowell Mason, in three books.
Book 1st.—For Beginners, 50 cents.
Book 2d.—For Schools, 80 cents.
Book 3d.—For Seminaries, $1.
"Golden Robin," by W. O. Perkins, (25,000 in use.) Price 50 cents.

FOR THE HOME CIRCLE.

"The Wreath of Gems," a new collection of popular and standard songs, ballads and duetts, with piano accompaniment.

"Gems of Sacred Song," a choice collection of sacred music.

"Gems of German Song," a collection of the most beautiful German Songs.

"Pianoforte Gems," a new collection of piano music, containing Nocturnes, Waltzes, Four-hand pieces, &c.

Price of each of the above $2 50; in full gilt $4.

PIANOFORTE AND ORGAN INSTRUCTORS.

Richardson's New Method for the Piano	$3 75
Mason & Hoadley's Piano Method	3 [illegible]
[illegible] New Method for Reed Organs	2 [illegible]
[illegible] Cabinet Organ Instructor	[illegible]

OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.
C. H. DITSON & CO., No. 711 Broadway, New-York.

[illegible] of the Vaccine Virus Furnished in New-York—Views of Dr. J. R. O'Sullivan.

An advertisement appeared in a morning newspaper recently, wherein $500 was offered for the use of a "sporadic vaccine vesicle upon the cow on the seventh day," and also a notice that several ladies had formed a vaccine society to raise the above amount, and that if successful physicians would be supplied with the stock, transmitted at first through infants, but when possible from the cow. To repel the obvious inference that cow vaccine cannot be procured in this City, or that the subject of vaccine is not understood, the following remarks are offered by Dr. J. R. O'SULLIVAN, President of the Eastern Dispensary.

Sporadic virus has been furnished in New-York, as often as once a year by one or more members of the Academy of Medicine and County Medical Society. The dispensaries have generally furnished a pure, fresh article of vaccine to all who have applied, and the managers of one of the largest dispensaries, viz., the Eastern, have liberally encouraged their vaccine physician for the past fourteen years to devote his whole time and energies to the vaccination of the poor and others, and to the procuring and disseminating of the best vaccine virus. To show that they have taken the utmost possible care, it may be stated that their vaccine physician has been one who served his time as house surgeon of Bellevue Hospital, and has since been an active member of the Academy of Medicine of the New-York County Medical Society and of the Pathological Society. The managers of the Dispensary, together with their vaccine physician, have always been on the lookout for any improvement of vaccine, of its preservation, of the performance of the operation of vaccination, of more widely extending the blessing of preventing smallpox, and of the dissemination of vaccine virus.

They have, in the attempt to improve their stock, if possible, procured the sporadic vaccine from the cow almost every year. And most of the physicians, and all the heads of the medical institutions in this City, have often seen the perfect vaccine disease produced at the Eastern Dispensary, and they have often inspected there that *ultima ratio*, or proof of the genuine protective vaccine disease throughout, viz.: A compact, thick, hard, clear crust, such as is always satisfactory to the connoisseur. Not only will the greater number of medical practitioners of this City and vicinity testify to their complete confidence in the vaccine of the Eastern Dispensary, but thousands of others also in all parts of this country. Drs. SATTERLEE and BACHE, the chief Medical Purveyors for the United States Army and Navy, and all of the Health Officers of the Port of New-York, for the past sixteen years, together with the faculties of all the medical institutions, and the medical members and employes of the Metropolitan Board of Health will bear witness that in the above respect the Dispensary has had their entire confidence for many years.

The facts and figures which might be adduced if space allowed to prove the above are overwhelming. Over 300,000 have been vaccinated in fifteen years without the known occurrence of smallpox or injury to any. Nearly 200,000 have been vaccinated at Quarantine on vessels infected with smallpox to the absolute prevention of any of the passengers bringing the disease in their persons to the City. Together with this we have the fact that physicians have been supplied with sufficient for over 1,000,000 persons without any proof of complaint. This ought to satisfy quite all of the physicians of this City that the material is and has been as pure and as reliable to prevent smallpox as possible.

Outrageous Assault Upon a Woman by a Policeman.

At the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, before Judge COX, Mrs. MARY WATERS, who resides at No. 414 West Twenty-sixth-street, charged ROBERT ORR, patrolman of the Sixteenth Precinct, with threatening to shoot her. From her statement it appeared that on Thursday last she threw a pail of water out through her window, which accidentally fell on a carpet belonging to ORR, and immediately the latter rushed up stairs, entered her room, and though she was *en deshabille* at the time, seized her by the arm and attempted to drag her to the Station on a charge of disorderly conduct. She remonstrated with him, resisted and asked permission to complete her toilet, but he refused, and presenting his revolver at her head threatened to shoot her if she did not accompany him. Having no other alternative, she went down stairs, finished her attire in his wife's room and then went with him to the Station, where he preferred a charge of disorderly conduct against her. The Sergeant on duty, however, released her, as there was no apparent ground for her detention. ORR was arrested at 2 o'clock yesterday by Officer LAYCROFT, of the Jefferson Market Court Squad, and arraigned upon the charge. He urged the provocation he received by the damage to his property, which he considered was intentional, but did not attempt to refute the charge upon which he was arrested. Judge COX strongly censured his conduct, and fully committed him for trial at the Court of Special Sessions, in default of $500 bail.

The Cuban Cause—Letter from General Quesada.

The following letter has been received from General QUESADA, in response to an invitation to attend the lecture and concert for the benefit of the Cuban Charitable Aid Society, at Cooper Institute, next Tuesday evening:

S. D. Stocking, Esq., Corresponding Secretary Cuban Charitable Aid Association:

DEAR SIR: In answer to the complimentary invitation extended to me by the Cuban Charitable Aid Society, I take pleasure in accepting the same, unless the service of my country should require, absolutely, my presence elsewhere. I have been deeply affected by observing, since my arrival here, the interest taken by the American people in the affairs of Cuba. I could not expect less from the deep-rooted love of liberty and progress which distinguish the Americans as a nation. I am equally gratified to see the leading men of this country endeavoring to carry out in Cuba the noble work which they have accomplished here. I refer to the emancipation of slavery base of the Cuban Constitution and the starting point of the struggle.

I shall avail myself of the first opportunity of conveying to my countrymen the assurance that they are not forsaken in their hour of need by the American people, but that their efforts to conquer their liberty have enlisted the warmest sympathy of your nation.

Begging to offer my warmest thanks in the name of my countrymen for your noble efforts in behalf of Cuban freedom, I remain your obedient servant,

M. QUESADA.

Egypt and the Nile, from Personal Observation.

A notice of this lecture, announced for Monday evening next, at the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, Twenty third-street and Fourth-avenue, will be found in our advertising columns. This lecture, as given in other cities, has been highly commended by the Press. The Cincinnati *Gazette* says of it:

"The hall of the Young Men's Christian Association on Vine-street was not large enough to hold those who flocked thither last evening to hear Judge SPENCER's lecture on 'Egypt and the Nile.' There were not only not seats enough, but not even standing room was to be had, many being turned away from the doors. The audience was a most intelligent one, as well as large, many of our principal citizens being present."

The lecture is to be given on the 7th inst. entirely as a donation to a most worthy charity. If you would secure good seats, and be entertained by a pleasant little prelude of songs by a hundred Home-children, go early.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

No sales took place at the Exchange yesterday. E. H. LUDLOW & Co. offered three lots on the northeast corner of Madison-avenue and Seventy-third-street, but as no bids below $32,500 would be received for the entire property, it failed to find a purchaser. The same firm then put up the house and lot No. 51 West Thirty-ninth-street at $38,000, but could get no bids and withdrew the property.

WM. H. RAYNOR has sold three lots on Seventy-sixth-street, and three on Seventy-seventh-street, 80 feet west of Fourth-avenue, each 25x102.2, for $43,500; also, eleven lots south side of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth-street, 200 feet east of Sixth-avenue, each 25x99.11, for $2,300 each.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.	
Sullivan-st., No. 64½, 15x55.9, half share, q. c.	$2,850
Goerck-st., e. s., 181.3 ft. e. of Rivington-st., 139x 98.8 } Mangin-st., n. s., 281.3 ft. e. of Rivington-st., 40 x100 }	85,000
Vandam-st., No. 24, s. s., 235.2 ft. e. of Varick-st., 24.9x100	12,500
Vandam-st., No. 24, s. s., 235.2 ft. e. of Varick-st., 24.9x100	12,600
Washington-st., No. 380, n. w. corner Beach-st., 20x83	13,700
Water-st., No. 614, n. s., h. and l., 20.3x [illegible] } Water-st., No. 616, n. s., h. and l., 20.6x [illegible] }	½ share 4,800
[illegible], n. s., 327 ft. e. of Avenue B, 20.3x96	11,700
[illegible], s. s., 283 ft. e. of Avenue C, 20x92.3, q. c.	nom.
[illegible], s. s., 283 ft. w. of Avenue C, 26.2x94.9	7,800
[illegible], s. s., 271 ft. e. of Avenue A, 50x103.3	50,000
[illegible], n. s., 95.6 ft. w. of Avenue B, 19x92	14,000
[illegible], n. s., 214.3 ft. e. of Avenue A, 23.9x92	7,000
[illegible], n. s., 124.9 ft. w. of 7th-av., 15.6x98.9	15,000
[illegible], s. s., 100 ft. e. of 10th-av., 150x 197.6 } [illegible], s. s., 24.9 ft. n. of 25th-st., 74x [illegible] }	½ share 150,000
[illegible], n. s., 80 ft. w. of 7th-av., 20x50.3	15,800
[illegible], n. s., 180 ft. e. of 7th-av., 20x100.4	12,000
[illegible], n. s., 100 ft. e. of 5th-av., 20x100.5	53,000
[illegible] and 2d-av., s. e. corner, 60x102.2	120,000
[illegible], n. s., 142.9 w. of 3d-av., 25x71x25.1x90	nom.
[illegible], n. s., 125 ft. e. of 4th-av., 25x79.4, q. c.	1,900
[illegible], n. s., 216.8 ft. w. of 1st-av., 16.8x100.10	4,000
[illegible], n. s., 300 ft. e. of 11th-av., 83.3x107x126.3	12,480
[illegible] and 52d-sts., s. e. corner, 125x½ block	110,026
Leases Recorded.	
[illegible], Nos. 7 and 9, 4 years, per year	$600
KINGS COUNTY.	
Brooklyn.	
[illegible], e. s., 444.5 ft. s. of Flushing-av., 50x14 [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	$2,000
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	15,000
Minna-st., s. s., 185 ft. s. of Chester-av., 25x100	300
Passaic and Sackman sts., s. e. corner, 125x87.1x 84x72.8x24.8x107.2	18,000
Pacific-av., w. s., 98.7 ft. n. of Atlantic-av., 60x97.6	11,000
Stockton-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of Throop-av., 20x100 } Stockton-st., s. s., 240 ft. w. of Throop-av., 40x100 }	19,150
Stockton-st., s. s., 120 ft. w. of Throop-av., 20x100	5,500
Tillary-st., lots Nos. 544 to 547 } Laurel-st., lots Nos. 594 and 595 } all included Nelson-st., lots Nos. 548 to 555 }	700
Van Brunt-st., n. w. s., 75 ft. s. w. of King-st., 25x90	1,400
Woodbine-st., n. w. s., 102.2 ft. n. e. of Bushwick-av., 47.10x100	1,300
Wyckoff-st., s. s., 206 ft. w. of Franklin-av., 152.6 x24.6x162.9x22.6	800
White and Boerum sts., n. e. corner, 65x95x—x86	nom.
2d and North 3d sts., s. e. corner, lot No. 2,347	1,500
4th-st., n. e. s., 96.8 ft. s. e. of 5th-av., 19x100	1,900
North 8th-st., n. by s., 165.7 ft. w. of Union-av., 22x100	6,500
12th-st., n. s., 205.4 ft. w. of 3d-av., 16.8x100	3,500
12th-st., n. s., 188.8 ft. w. of 3d-av., 16.8x100	3,500
12th-st., n. s., 172 ft. w. of 3d-av., 16.8x100	3,500
22d-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of 6th-av., 8 irregular lots	1,200
39th-st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of 4th-av., 25x100.2	500
Clermont-av., e. s., 313.8 ft. s. of Willoughby-av., 22x200	22,000
De Kalb-av., s. s., 315 ft. w. of Nostrand-av., 20x 100	6,000
Division and Smith avs., n. e. corner, 100x100 } Pacific and Sackman sts., s. e. corner, 125x87.1 }	2,000
Fulton and Schenck avs., s. w. corner, 200x100	22,000
Hudson-av., e. s., 34.7 ft. s. of De Kalb-av., 20x 100.5, h. & l.	4,250
Liberty-av., s. s., 50 ft. e. of Snediker-av., 25x100	500
Sheridan-av., e. s., 140 ft. s. e. of Atlantic-av., 100 x100	6,100
Wythe-av., e. s., 60 ft. n. of Clymer-st., 30x90	60,500
4th-av., e. s., 50 ft. n. of 13th-st., 13.8x97.10	1,750
4th-av. and Stewart-av., southerly corner, 105.6x 29x102.6	200
6th-av., e. s., 125 ft. n. of 22d-st., 100x—, irregular	200
WESTCHESTER COUNTY.	
Bedford.	
Cherry-st. to Katonah road, s. s., adjoining Mill Lane, 35 acres	$9,500
East Chester.	
Catharine-st., s. s., lots Nos. 98, 99, Washingtonville, 100x100	$400
6th-av. and Valentine-place, s. e. corner, 85x100	950
Greenburg.	
New-st., w. s., adjoining Thos. H. Purdy's, 25x22	$500
West Farms.	
Madison-av., n. w. s., lot No. 37, Belmont village, 100x100	$400
Summit-st., s. s., lot No. 142, East Tremont, 75 x134	400
NEW-JERSEY.	
Newark.	
Bank-st., n. s., 132 ft. w. of Chatham-st., 25x98.3	$5,750
Ferry-st., n. s., 50 ft. w. of Ferguson st., 25x100	900
Kinney and Adam sts., n. w. corner, 25x86.3	450
Murray-st., n. s., 100 ft. s. of Pennsylvania-av., 25x100	1,425
Pierce-st., e. s., adjoining T. Dietel's property, 36.6x187.8	1,800
T. R. and Astor-st., s. w. corner, 30x136.6	5,000
Walnut-st., n. s., 33 ft. from Amity-st., 25x95	2,100
Jersey City.	
Brunswick-st., w. s., 100 ft. s. of South 1st-st, 12.6 x50	$2,500
York-st., n. s., 16.7 ft. e. of lot No. 114, block No. 61, Bacot's map, 16.7x100	6,000
Bergen.	
High-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Palisade-av., 75x100	$7,000
Orchard-st., s. w. s., lot No. 10, Westcott's map, 25x100	750
Summit-st., w. s., Graves' property, 2 acres	30,000
Hudson City.	
Bella Vista-av., n. e. s., lot No. 21, block No. 9, Hudson City Terrace Co. map, 25x108	$250
Tonnelle-av., w. s., lot No. 2, block No. 10, above map, 125x317	1,700
Greenville.	
Lots Nos. 1 and 2, Van Riper estate, 113x120	$4,000
Lot No. 1, map No. 4, same estate	550

CITY REAL ESTATE.

VAN RENSSELAER & CRUGER,
REAL ESTATE AGENTS,
NO. 182 GRAND-ST.
Special attention given to the care and management of property. Houses and stores rented.

VALUABLE CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.—The valuable City property, situated on the southwest corner of 4th-av. and 14th-st., being 27 feet 9 inches front on 14th-st., 93 feet front on 4th-av., 47 feet deep on the southerly side of 4th-av., and 90 feet easterly to the westerly side of [illegible], belonging to the estate of the late Samuel T. Tisdale. For further particulars apply to Mr. K. CORNWALLIS, counsellor at law, No. 39 Park-row, New-York.

FOR SALE—NO. 24 WEST 9TH-ST., A FOUR-story high-stoop Philadelphia-brick-front house, 25x57; lot half the block; house in good order; has all improvements; will be sold low and on easy terms. Apply to PANGBURN & ADAMS, No. 117 Broadway.

FORTY-SIXTH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—First-class beautiful house, four-story high-stoop brown-stone, complete order, for sale very low, if taken immediately.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

HOUSE FOR SALE—NO. 145 EAST 34TH-ST., near Lexington-av.; is a four-story basement sub-cellar high-stoop brown-stone, in complete order; parlors frescoed in oil. Inquire on premises, or of W. W. STEPHENSON, No. 291 Broadway, Room No. 17.

A FOUR-STORY MODERN DESIRABLE well-built brown-stone basement dwelling, 20x60, lot 100 feet, on 31st-st., near Madison-av., for sale at a special bargain. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE DESIRABLE four-story high-stoop dwelling house No. 115 East 39th-st., near Park-av.; is in good order and ready for immediate use. Apply to EDWARD SIMPSON, No. 167 Front-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY high-stoop brick house, 25x50 and extension by 95, situated in West 14th-st., near to and west of 5th-av. For particulars apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

STORES FOR SALE OR TO LET.—No. 78 Maiden-lane, 5 lofts to let, low rent; Nos. 5 and 6 Atlantic Dock, fronting East River. Apply to W. H. SCHIEFFELIN & CO., No. 170 William-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—TWO French roof frame houses on Washington-av.; one on Adams-st., near ferries; one on Vanderbilt-av., 8 rooms; will be sold cheap. ANDERSON & SCHERMERHORN, No. 7 Nassau-st., Brooklyn, and No. 61 Ann-st., New-York.

FINE FURNISHED BROWN-STONE residence; best neighborhood, Brooklyn; price low. Owner at No. 143 East 23d-st., New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

RUTHERFURD PARK,

N. J. The most beautiful, healthy and accessible suburb of New-York.

SUPERIOR BUILDING SITES
and four handsome cottages, ready May 1,
For Sale on Rutherfurd Heights,
100 feet above tide water, overlooking the Passaic River and valley, and equidistant from the Delaware and Lackawanna and Erie Railroads. Luxurious accommodations at all hours in 40 minutes,
AT LESS THAN OMNIBUS FARE.
H. A. BAKER, Civil Engineer at Rutherfurd Park, or GEO. E. WOODWARD, 191 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—A HIGHLY-IMPROVED FARM of about sixty (60) acres, near Dunellen, on the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, twenty-seven (27) miles from New-York. The farm, situated on a stream affording fine fishing, has a good substantial residence in the centre of a beautifully-shaded lawn. It contains a mountain grove of twenty (20) acres of fine timber, a vineyard of two thousand (2,000) bearing vines, orchards of the choicest apple, pear and peach trees, besides an abundance of the best small fruits; terms easy. Address Box No. 2,286 Post Office, New-York.

PLAINFIELD.—A RESIDENCE, WITH seven acres, situated on slope of the mountain, commanding fine views; the house is well adapted for a boarding house or a seminary; contains twenty-two rooms, range, furnace and hot and cold water; sloping lawn, well shaded; abundance of fruit; a never-failing spring, the largest in the county; $14,500.
A. D. MELLECK, JR. & BRO.

COUNTRY SEAT AT NYACK, N. Y.—House well built and in good repair; on the west bank of Hudson River; with fruit and shade trees; 2½ acres of land; a railroad to the City nearly completed; also steamboats running daily; 13 rooms, and a wide piazza on the east and south side. Apply to ELLIS & ROSS, brokers, Nyack, or to WILLIAM MACKAY, No. 20 West 31st-st., New-York.

NEWARK, N. J., IS PECULIARLY adapted as a place of residence for New-York business men, being but thirty minutes from the New-York side of the river, with over one hundred trains daily. It combines beauty of location, accessibility, health and cheapness. Seventy houses for sale near stations at prices ranging from $2,000 to $30,000. A. D. MELLICK & BRO., No. 6 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT ELIZABETH, N. J., HOUSE of ten rooms, range, bathroom, hot and cold water, gas, furnace, marble mantel, street paved; horse cars pass the door; seven minutes' walk from depot; lot 36x176; fruit, grapery; price, $9,000; half cash. For particulars apply at Room No. 6 Trinity Buildings, No. 111 Broadway, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

MADISON, MORRIS COUNTY, N. J.—Real estate for sale, forty farms, 10 to 267 acres each; nine beautiful country seats, 3 to 12 acres each; village houses with gardens attached, beautiful sites for improvement, &c., &c. S. D. HUNTING,
Real Estate Agent, near the depot.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—ONE HOUR FROM THE CITY, New-Brighton, Staten Island, ten minutes' walk from Sailors' Snug Harbor landing; fine large house; gas, hot and cold water, barn and outbuildings, garden, fruit trees, &c., with two or more acres of land.
WM. A. COLLINS, No. 38 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT ENGLEWOOD, N. J.—A Gothic stone cottage, with seven rooms, in first-rate order, and new barn, with one acre of land, and plenty of shade and fruit trees. For terms and full information apply to the owner, at 56 Cedar-st., N. Y.

ELIZABETH, N. J.—NEWARK-AV. BOULEVARD, 100 feet wide, wooden pavement; only seven minutes from depot; choice lots with builder's loan; no cash required.
EDGAR TUCKER, No. 9 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR BROOKLYN property, a first-class country store, doing a prosperous business, with commodious dwelling attached; one hour and fifteen minutes from New-York; a [illegible]. A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

IOWA FARMS.

The Des Moines Valley Railroad Company will shortly bring into market

466,000 ACRES

of choice lands in the State of Iowa, mostly lying in and along the Des Moines Valley. Agents for colonies and all others, desiring to secure good lands, can communicate with the undersigned at the Company's office, No. 19 Broad-st., and with A. BRIDGMAN, Secretary of the Company, at Keokuk, Iowa. Long credits given to actual settlers. The Land Grant Bonds of the Company will be received at par in payment for lands sold.

D. W. KILBOURNE,
PRESIDENT DES MOINES VALLEY RAILROAD,
NO. 19 BROAD-ST.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT, AT RIDGEFIELD, Conn.—A large double house, 50 feet front, Mansard roof, piazza all around, fine shade trees, with 12 acres of land, in the centre of the village. The village of Ridgefield is considered one of the most beautiful in New-England. It is situated on a ridge of land 800 feet above tide water, and possesses all the advantages of more inland places in the purity of the atmosphere and dryness of the climate. The heat is tempered by a cool breeze consequent upon the elevated position. The connections by railroad with New-York, now completed and in progress, offer great advantages to persons desiring a pleasant Summer residence. Apply to E. J. HAWLEY, No. 140 Pearl-st., New-York.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO RENT.—A first-class furnished house in the pleasant and healthy village of Cazenovia; churches and schools; all that can be desired; a few minutes' walk from the Lake; house contains fourteen rooms; stable, carriage house, icehouse, &c., all in perfect order; place contains four acres. For photograph of house and place, apply to R. J. HUBBARD, No. 33 Broadway, New-York, or W. M. BURR, Cazenovia, N. Y.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO RENT, UNFURNISHED—THREE-story—23d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., $2,500; 23d-st., between 4th and Lexington avs., very large four-story, $4,000; 28th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., 25x50x100, $2,500; very large house, West 33d-st., $3,000; four-story high-stoop, West 45th-st., $3,500; No. 32 West 46th-st., very superior four-story high-stoop, $3,600; No. 314 West 58th-st., very large, $2,500.
HATCH & RIKER, No. 1,272 Broadway.

HOUSES TO LET BY D. M. SEAMAN, 14 Pine-st.

West 26th-st. near 6th-av., brown stone	$2,500
West 48th-st., near 8th-av., brown stone	1,700
Lexington-av., near 28th-st., brown stone	2,500

West 14th-st., near 6th-av., full front brown stone, furnished.
Houses wanted to rent in all locations.

TO LET AT PATERSON, N. J., A large frame dwelling, containing fourteen or fifteen rooms, with stable and about three acres of lawn attached; gas and water in the house; situate on York-av., about fifteen minutes' walk from the depot; rent $1,000 per annum. Apply to JOHN J. BROWN, First National Bank, Paterson, N. J.

TO LET—ON JERSEY CITY HEIGHTS, Jersey City, houses Nos. 3, 8 and 9 Belmont-place, Belmont-av., three stories, with high basement, ten rooms, and finished in modern style; distance 20 minutes from ferry by horse cars; fine prospect, and neighborhood unobjectionable; rent low. Apply at No. 1 Belmont-place, or No. 308 West-st., New-York.

TO LET FURNISHED, IN WEST 14TH-ST., four story, very large, $500 a month; 28th-st., very large house, between 5th-av. and Broadway, $450; West 29th-st., near 9th-av., $225; 30th-st., near 9th-av., very large, $275; very elegant four story in 42d-st., $400. HATCH & RIKER, No. 1,272 Broadway.

TO LET—AT TARRYTOWN, ON THE bluff, about twenty feet above the railroad, a nice two-story brick cottage, containing eight rooms, with stable for three horses and cow; ground 100x110; price $600 per annum; suitable for a small family. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

AT NEW-BRIGHTON, HAMILTON PARK.—TO RENT—Three first-class brick villas, adapted for Winter and Summer; one furnished; gas, water, &c., stables; fruit and vegetable gardens; thirty-five minutes of Wall-st. C. K. HAMILTON, No. 26½ Broadway.

TO LET—AT A MODERATE PRICE, FIRST-class residences in the four-story brown-stone block upon Central Park, 5th-av and 86th-st. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st., where plans can be seen.

TO RENT—A COMPLETELY-FURNISHED four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, containing sixteen rooms, situated in East 50th-st., "Duncan's-place." For particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK house, No. 153 East 30th-st., with all modern improvements, between 3d and Lexington avs. For terms and permit inquire of G. G. YVELIN, No. 208 Fulton-st.

AT STAMFORD, CONN.—TO LET OR for sale, two handsome houses, with every convenience that can be desired; grounds elegantly laid out; ten minutes' walk from the depot. Apply to L. C. SANFORD, No. 153 Bowery, under the bank.

TO LET—A BROWN-STONE ENGLISH basement house, No. 134 Lexington-av., in complete order; all modern improvements; gas fixtures. For permit, apply at No. 51 West 21st-st.

HOUSES TO LET—IN NEW-YORK, BROOKLYN AND JERSEY CITY. FOR A FULL AND COMPLETE LIST SEE SUNDAY NEWS.

TO LET—IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD OF Hastings, one furnished and one unfurnished house, with coachhouse, hennery, grounds, &c. Apply to
HENRY PALMER, No. 183 Broadway.

TO LET—AT ORANGE, 1½ MILES FROM depot, house with 12 rooms; large outbuildings; 20 acres; rent $750 per annum. Apply at No. 51 West 21st-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET,

On Broadway, Broad and New Sts.,
ALL NEAR WALL-ST.
Apply to
EDWARD MATTHEWS,
Nos. 4 and 6 Broad-st.

TO LEASE FOR TWENTY-ONE years, with covenants for renewals, the plot of ground now occupied by the North Dutch Church, being 106 feet on Fulton-st., 106 feet on Ann-st. and 118 feet 6 inches on William-st. For terms apply at the office of the Treasurer of the Collegiate Reformed Dutch Church, Room No. 6, No. 199 Broadway.

TO LET—FROM 1ST MAY, 1870, THE STORE No. 5 State-st., now occupied as a flour store by Messrs. Isaac H. Reed & Co.; also, the dwelling house with twelve lots of land lying between Avenue B and the East River, and being the entire front on that river between 82d and 83d sts., the house is supplied with gas and Croton water, has twenty-four rooms in it, and is now occupied by the Presbyterian Woman's Aid Society. Apply at No. 32 East 10th-st., to GEO. JONES.

TO LET—THE LARGE IRON BUILDING, 63x100, five stories high, Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, corner of Broome-st., now occupied by Messrs. E. V. Haughwout & Co. Apply on the premises or to A. L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st. Messrs. E. V. Haughwout & Co. will remove to No. 686 Broadway before May 1.

TO LET—THE FRONT BASEMENT OFFICE No. 207 Broadway, southwest corner Fulton-st.; also, offices on the third floor, fronting on Broadway and Fulton-st.; one of the most desirable locations for banking, insurance, law offices, &c. Apply at No. 160 Fulton-st., Room No. 10, from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE LARGE AND first-class iron front store No. 501 Broadway, through to Mercer-st., and a few doors above Broome-st.; size 30x200 feet; to let for three (or five years to an approved tenant; possession May 1, 1870. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—NO. 2,349 3D-AV.—THREE-STORY store and dwelling, Croton, gas; good business location; rent moderate to a good tenant. W. PHILLIPS, No. 341 West 19th-st.

TO LET—THREE UPPER FLOORS, NO. 929 Broadway, corner 22d-st., 21x75. Admirably fitted for a school, its present use. Rent $1,600. Apply to JOHN M. CLARK, No. 63 Lexington-av.

OFFICE TO LET.—TWO FRONT ROOMS on the second floor of No. 2 New Chambers-st. Inquire on the premises of LEXOW & VOIGT, or of W. L. CONKLIN, No. 18 4th-av.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE ELIGIBLE building, No. 192 Broadway, corner of John-st. Apply to the North American Fire Insurance Company, on the premises.

TO LET OR LEASE—A LARGE AND first-class Bonded Warehouse, in complete order and well located on the west side. Inquire of
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LEASE—THE ELEGANT STORE AND basement Nos. 262 and 264 Bowery, now ready for occupancy. Apply to L. C. SANDFORD, No. 153 Bowery, under the bank.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FOUR-STORY store, No. 205 South-st., opposite Pier No. 35 East River; will be rented low to a good tenant. Apply to A. B. VALENTINE, No. 41 Jay-st., New-York.

TO LET—LOFTS AND OFFICE NOS. 195 AND 197 Fulton-st. Apply to GUSTAVUS BAYLIES, No. 7 Murray-st.

FACTORIES TO LET.—APPLY AT NO. 192 Broadway, of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, WITH two children and nurse, require immediately three furnished rooms en suite, with superior board at a moderate price till May 1; location between 3d and 6th avs., 14th and 30th sts. Address, with terms, Room No. 363, Fifth-avenue Hotel.

WANTED—AN UNFURNISHED HOUSE IN New-Jersey, about an hour by rail from Wall-st., and near depot; rent about $800 per annum. Address Box No. 271 Post Office.

WANTED TO RENT—A COUNTRY SEAT on the Hudson for one or more years, furnished or unfurnished; Irvington preferred. Address Box No. 5,032 New-York Post Office.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

MRS. VAN HAUGHTON, CELEBRATED medical and business clairvoyant; examinations by locks of hair, handwriting, &c. Call at No. [illegible]

[illegible]
[illegible]
ABSOLUTE SALE WITHOUT RESERVE.
SPLENDID EIGHTEENTH WARD (BROOKLYN) PROPERTY.
FOR RESIDENCES OR STORES.
MYRTLE-AV., CORNER ON TWO RAILROADS.

MYRTLE-AV. AND CHESNUT-ST.—(Railroad on each)—Southeast corner, splendid business lot.

CHESNUT-ST. (De Kalb-av. Railroad)—Southeast side, 75 feet 4 inches southwest of Myrtle-av., 9 splendid lots.

CENTRAL-AV.—South side, entire front between Chesnut and Stockholm sts., 9 lots.

STOCKHOLM-ST.—Northwest side, 95 feet southwest of Central-av., 9 lots.

NOTE.—The above property is most eligibly situated in the most growing part of the city; the surroundings are excellent; its geographical position will insure a future value that can now scarcely be estimated.

ALSO, AT SAME TIME AND PLACE.

CENTRAL-AV. AND JACOB-ST.—Southwest corner, 5 lots.

EVERGREEN-AV. AND IVY-ST.—Northeast corner, 5 lots.

Terms easy. Maps at auctioneer's office, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York; 157 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON THE BOWERY, PELL, CANAL, RIVINGTON, CLINTON, WEST 41ST AND 47TH STS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, March 9, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of Ferdinand Reed and Lewis B. Reed, Jr., executors of Lewis B. Reed, deceased:

BOWERY.—Three lots and the buildings on southwest corner of Bowery and Pell sts., Nos. 14, 16 and 18; together 75x100 feet.

PELL-ST.—Lot of land and buildings, adjoining the above, on the rear, known as No. 9; 25x94 feet.

CANAL-ST.—Two lots and buildings on south side of Canal-st., between Chrystie and Forsyth sts., Nos. 114 and 116; each 20x50 feet.

RIVINGTON-ST.—Southwest corner of Clinton-st., lot and buildings; 25x100 feet.

WEST 41ST-ST.—Six lots and buildings on south side of West 41st-st., 100 feet west of 7th-av.; together 136x98.9 feet.

WEST 47TH-ST.—First-class four-story brown-stone house, between 5th and 6th avs., No. 60; all modern improvements: frescoed and in perfect order; house 21x50; lot 100 feet 5 inches.

Book maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL LOTS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will lease at auction, on TUESDAY, March 8, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the undersigned, a Committee of the Board of Governors of the Society of the New-York Hospital,

THE 24 LOTS

in the block bounded by Broadway, Church, Duane and Thomas sts.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers.

JAMES W. BEEKMAN,
JOHN DAVID WOLFE,
ROBERT J. LIVINGSTON,
JACKSON S. SCHULTZ,
GEORGE D. H. GILLESPIE,
WILLIAM DENNISTOUN.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 69 WASHINGTON-SQUARE, SOUTH, AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, March 8, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

WASHINGTON-SQUARE, SOUTH.—The first-class four-story brown-stone front house and lot, situate on the westerly side of Washington-square, south, (4th-st.,) between Wooster and Thompson sts., and about 28 feet east of New-Laurens-st., and known as No. 69. The house is 24.11 in width, about 100 feet deep, including extension, and with all the modern improvements. The lot is 24.11x119 feet, with a rear lot adjoining, on the east side of 19x25 feet.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF PROPERTY ON AMITY-ST., 4TH-AV., 41ST, 56TH, 102D AND 103D STS., AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, March 9, 1870, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

Sale by order of the executors of Theodore Ross, executor of James Moncrief, deceased.

AMITY-ST.—The valuable two-story attic and basement brick house and lot, No. 102 Amity-st., adjoining corner of Sullivan-st.; lot 25x96.1¼.

WEST 41ST.—The desirable four-story brick English basement houses and lots, Nos. 11 and 11½ West 41st-st., 175 feet west of 6th-av.; lots each 12.6x98.9.

WEST 56TH-ST.—3 gores, south side, 125 feet east of 10th-av., together, 50 feet front by 37.7¾ east side and 34.4 west side.

4TH-AV.—8 lots west side, entire front, between 102d and 103d sts., each 25x80 feet.

EAST 102D-ST.—11 full lots, north side, 80 feet west of 4th-av.

EAST 103D-ST.—12 full lots, south side, 80 feet west of 4th-av.

For maps apply at the office of EDWARD F. BROWN, No. 7 Nassau-st., or of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON RIVINGTON AND ELIZABETH-STS.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on SATURDAY, March 5, 1870, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, by order of William Chamberlain, Esq., Executor of Christian Stamler, deceased.

RIVINGTON-ST.—The four two-story brick houses and lots, Nos. 3, 5, 7 and 9 Rivington-st., on south side, 100 feet east of the Bowery.

ELIZABETH-ST.—The lot of land, No. 187 Elizabeth-st., on the westerly side, 253 feet northerly from Spring-st., 25x94 feet.

STEPHEN CAMBRELENG,
Attorney, No. 14 Wall-st.

Maps, &c., at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT.—SOUTHEAST CORNER WASHINGTON-PLACE AND MERCER-ST.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, March 9, 1870, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York, under the direction of Gratz Nathan, Esq., Referee:

SOUTHEAST CORNER WASHINGTON-PLACE AND MERCER-ST.—The valuable four-story brick building known as the St. Julien Hotel, being 49 feet 9 inches on Mercer-st. and 100 feet on Washington-place, and in the rear of the Broadway property.

SAMUEL RIKER, Attorney.

Maps and full particulars at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-street, New-York.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

TUESDAY, MARCH 8, 1870, AT 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, under the direction of James Maurice, Esq. referee, Nos. 79 and 81 Cortlandt-st., on the southeast corner of West-st.

Also, No. 71 Cortlandt-st.

Also, Nos. 164 and 166 Washington-st.

Sixty per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage.

Sale without reservation.

Maps and particulars at the auctioneer's office, No. 28 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

SALE IN PARTITION, BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT.—DUANE AND HUDSON STS. AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, March 8, 1870, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, under the direction of J. L. Lefferts, referee:

DUANE-ST., No. 158—Lot with building, 24.11x94.

HUDSON-ST., No. 20—Lot adjoining above, on the rear, about 30.9x50 feet.

Sixty per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage.

Maps, &c., at No. 3 Pine-st.

RARE CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT—Auction sale, March 16, 1870, at 2 o'clock P. M.—The entire GROTON SOAPSTONE QUARRY, lands, mills, machinery, &c., in complete running order. For bill of particulars, see *Times* of March 1, or address J. F. WOOD, No. 32 Pemberton-square, Boston, Mass.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that the subscriber will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 29th day of March, 1870, at 12 o'clock M. of that day, under and in pursuance of an order of Hon. Samuel Blatchford, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York, the following described premises subject to a mortgage of $3,000, to wit: All that certain farm in the town of Ramapo, Rockland County, bounded as follows—Beginning at a stake and stones in the southeast corner of said farm, (being the southeast corner of land now or formerly of Reuben Gurnee;) thence running north 77° west 4 chains 62 links to the middle of the public highway leading north from the house now or late of John B. Haring; thence northerly through the middle of said highway 7 chains 23 links; thence north 77° west 20 chains 65 links, thence north 13° east 10 chains 43 links to land now or formerly of Jacob Young; thence south 80° east 3 chains 98 links, thence north 13° east 4 chains 70 links, thence north 80° west 3 chains 98 links, thence north 13° east 15 chains 2 links, thence south 89° east 19 chains 93 links, thence south 14° west 11 chains, thence north 84° west 6 chains 32 links to the middle of the aforesaid highway; thence southerly through the middle of said highway 15 chains 48 links, thence south 89° east 6 chains 10 links, thence south 13° 30' west 15 chains 81 links to the place of beginning, and containing 65 53-100 acres more or less. Being bounded northerly by land now or late of Jacob Young, Isaac Montanye and Reuben Gurnee; south by land now or late of John B. Haring, and westerly by land now or late of Isaac Acker, Luke H. Osborn and Jacob Young.

WILLIAM KNIGHT,
Assignee of Reuben Bowler, Bankrupt.
WM. T. GRAFF, Att'y, 229 Broadway, New-York City.
f26-law2wSa*

IRON WORKS.

Novelty Iron Works

have for SALE at their shops, foot of East 12th-st., New-York, an assortment of machinery, lathes, tools, &c., suitable for making marine engines, as well as tools for all kinds of machine work.

J. B. & W. W. CORNELL,
PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL
IRON WORKS.
All kinds of cast and wrought iron work for building. Counting house and warerooms,
NOS. 139 AND 143 CENTRE-ST.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF SPLENDID BAY carriage horses, coming 7 and 8 years old; 15¾ hands high; sound and kind; will be sold cheap for want of use. Apply at Stable No. 153 Pacific-st., Brooklyn.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION, the headquarters of nitrous oxide gas, for painless teeth extraction.—We have given it to over 45,000 patients without a failure or accident. Office No. 19 Cooper Institute.

7 PER CENT. GOLD LOAN
OF THE
Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota R. R. Co.'s
FIRST MORTGAGE
50-YEAR BONDS.

These Bonds are payable, principal and interest, in coin, at New-York or London; the interest being payable in May and November.

They are convertible into stock, and are protected by a liberal Sinking Fund.

They run Fifty Years, and are free from Government tax.

They are issued upon the several sections of the road only as the same are completed and in successful operation.

They are guaranteed not only by a first lien upon the entire property and franchises of the Company, but also by now current earnings and an ample commerce on the route of the road, and have not to depend for their security upon a traffic which the road itself is expected to create.

Over Three Million Dollars have been already expended on the road.

Eighty-three miles of road are already completed and equipped, and show liberal earnings: and the remainder of the line is progressing rapidly towards completion.

The State of Iowa, through which this road runs, is one of the richest agricultural sections of America. Its large and extending population, and its immense yield of agricultural products, create a pressing demand for the construction of this road.

The road also runs through the fertile and growing State of Minnesota. It traverses the most enterprising and growing portion of the West, and forms the shortest of the great trunk lines in direct communication with New-York, Chicago and St. Louis.

We are authorized to offer a limited amount of these Bonds at 95.

All marketable securities at their full price, free of commission and express charges, received in payment. Pamphlets and maps furnished on application.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,

Financial Agents of the Company.
NO. 32 WALL-ST.

SOUTHERN CENTRAL
RAILROAD
OF NEW-YORK.
FIRST MORTGAGE
THIRTY-YEAR SEVEN PER CENT.
CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND BONDS.
FOR SALE BY
VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

EIGHT PER CENT. GOLD

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE ISSUE OF
$1,500,000
BY THE
ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY R. R. CO.,

in denominations of $1,000 and $500, coupon or registered, with interest at Eight per cent. per annum, payable 15th February and August, in Gold, free of United States taxes, in New-York or Europe. The bonds have thirty years to run, payable in New-York in Gold. Trustees, Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, of New-York. The mortgage which secures these bonds is at the rate of $13,500 per mile; covers a completed road for every bond issued, and is a first and only mortgage. This line connecting St. Joseph with Fort Kearney will make a short and through route to California.

The Company have a Capital Stock of	$10,000,000
And a Grant of Land from Congress of 1,600,000 acres, valued at the lowest estimate at	4,000,000
First Mortgage Bonds	1,500,000
Total	$15,500,000

Length of road, 271 miles; price, 97½ and accrued interest. Can be obtained from the undersigned. Also pamphlets, maps and information relating thereto. These bonds being so well secured and yielding a large income, are desirable to parties seeking safe and lucrative investments.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO., Com'l Agents,
No. 54 Pine-st., New-York.
TANNER & CO., Fiscal Agents,
No. 49 Wall-st., New-York.

MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.
JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
NO. 8 WALL-ST.,
New-York.

Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, &c. Exchange on Paris.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
Geo. Opdyke & Co
25 NASSAU ST.
CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.
PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.
INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.
COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

OFFICE OF THE COLUMBUS, CHICAGO AND INDIANA CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY,
COLUMBUS, Ohio, Feb. 18, 1870.

A meeting of the stockholders of the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railway Company will be held at the Office of the Company, in the City of Columbus, Ohio, on THURSDAY, the 10th day of March, 1870, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M., to approve or reject a contract with the Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway Company and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and for such other business as may come before the meeting.

The books for the transfer of the capital stock of the Company will be closed in Columbus, Ohio, and New-York City, at 2 o'clock P. M., March 1, 1870, and remain closed until the morning of March 11, 1870.

By order of the Board of Directors,
GORDON MOODIE, Secretary.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.,
Issue letters of credit for
TRAVELERS,
Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through
DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,
NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE,
PARIS.

WOODHULL, CLAFLIN & CO.,
(MRS. V. C. WOODHULL. MRS. T. C. CLAFLIN.)
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 44 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK.

Buy and sell Gold, Government Bonds and Securities; Railway, Mining and Oil Stocks and Bonds; Bonds of any State, county or city, and will make liberal advances on same; will make collections on and issue certificates of deposit available in all parts of the Union. Will promptly attend to all mail or telegraphic communications.

Interest allowed on daily balances of depositors.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

CENTRAL COAL MINING AND MANUFACTURING CO.,
NOS. 15 AND 17 TRINITY BUILDING,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 21, 1870.

A GENERAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Central Coal Mining and Manufacturing Company will be held at the office of the Company, in New-York, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of March, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the purpose of considering the question of a sale of the property of the Company to the Maryland Coal Company, and for the transaction of such other business as shall be brought before the meeting.

The transfer books will be closed from Feb. 26 to March 8, 1870, inclusive.

By order of the Board.
H. CONRAD, President.
F. P. WHITE, Secretary.

LACKAWANA BUILDINGS,
OFFICE OF TOLEDO, PEORIA AND WARSAW RAILWAY CO., NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, March 2, 1870.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors will be held at the Company's office, Peoria, Ill., March 15, at 12 o'clock. The voting bond registry and stock books will be closed March 10, and reopened March 26. Per order,
THOS. H. WILLIAMS, Assistant Secretary.

STUYVESANT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 123 BOWERY AND NO. 209 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 24, 1870.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR twenty-five Directors and three Inspectors of Election of the Stuyvesant Insurance Company will be held at the office, No. 123 Bowery, on THURSDAY, March 10, 1870. Polls open from 11 to 1 o'clock.
WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 163 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 24, 1870.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this Company will be held at this office on TUESDAY, March 8. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M. T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

INSURANCE, CITY, R. R. AND GAS stocks wanted, by D. M. [illegible]

NATIONAL TRUST
COMPANY,
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 336 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL - $1,000,000

PAYS 4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.
PAYS 5 PER CENT. INTEREST ON SPECIAL DEPOSITS FOR SIX MONTHS OR LONGER.
THE COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY FOR MONEYS PAID INTO COURT, AND RECEIVES MONEYS IN TRUST.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President.
BENJ. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

VERMILYE
& CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

THE KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY
SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD LOAN.

The Agents of this Loan have to announce that they have only on hand $600,000 of the $6,500,000 Gold Land Grant Bonds,

which they offer at the original price.

The work on the road has been rapidly pushed forward, 62 miles having been built since the loan was offered. This makes the whole line 467 miles. It is graded to the 57th mile post west from Kansas City.

This loan is a mortgage upon the whole line. Upon the extension to Denver City it is a first mortgage.

The Kansas Pacific Railway

Is Now in Successful Operation for 455 Miles,

and its business for 1869 shows a degree of unexpected prosperity. The following is a summary:

Earnings from freight	$1,500,419 27
Earnings from passengers and mail	717,521 19
Earnings from miscellaneous sources	7,909 65
Total	$2,225,850 11
Total expenses	1,386,180 02
Net earnings	$839,670 09

The vast land grant and the rapid sales of the lands to settlers give the bond additional value. Out of its Kansas lands the Company in 1869 sold 332,745 acres of lands for $1,120,242 57, at an average price of $2 95 per acre. Part of this sum was in notes and obligations, so that from land sales alone the Company really earned in money $246,950 22.

The aggregate receipts of the year's business are as follows:

Railway earnings (net)	$839,670 09
Profit from lands (net)	246,950 22
Total	$1,086,620 31

The agents will furnish maps, circulars and pamphlets on application, and give all information. They recommend this bond as an especially good security for insurance and trust companies. Address

DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
No. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE.
M. K. JESUP & COMP'Y,
No. 12 PINE-ST., N. Y.

LEVY & BORG,

NO. 41 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK,
OFFER FOR SALE TO INVESTORS THE FOLLOWING FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES:

Mobile and Ohio First Mortgage Eight Per Cent. Bonds.
Macon and Brunswick First Mortgage Bonds, indorsed by State of Georgia.
Atlantic and Gulf First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Bonds.
Greenville and Columbus Seven Per Cent. Bonds, First Mortgage guaranteed by State of South Carolina.
New-Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern First Mortgage Eight Per Cent. Bonds.
Mississippi Central First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Bonds.
SOUTHERN SECURITIES A SPECIALITY.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,

BANKERS, No. 50 Wall-st., New-York,
Issue letters of credit for travelers available all parts of the world, through the
MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD,
and their correspondents.
Also, make telegraphic transfers of money on California, Europe and Havana.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.

We offer for sale $150,000
FIRST MORTGAGE
EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS
OF THE
SELMA, MARION AND MEMPHIS RAILROAD COMPANY,
Indorsed by the State of Alabama.

The bonds are issued upon each section of the road only as the same is completed and in successful operation as a first-class road. The State indorsement can only be obtained by full compliance with these terms. The provisions of the law on this point are of the most stringent character.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 Wall-st.,
Bankers and Financial Agents of the Company.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS.
Paris, No. 12 Rue de la Paix; New-York, No. 19 William-st.; Boston, No. 76 State-st.

Issue bills on Paris and the Union Bank of London in sums to suit; also circular letters of credit for travelers, available throughout the world. Letters to their care for travelers registered on receipt and delivery.

Agents for the *Times* in Europe.

NOTICE.
UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
SOUTHERN BRANCH,
NEOSHO VALLEY RAILROAD, KANSAS.

Pursuant to the deed of trust made to us by the above-named Company, under date of Nov. 14, 1868, to secure the payment of the mortgage bonds therein described by the mortgage, among other things of about 1,300,000 acres of land.

We hereby give notice to the holders of bonds under said mortgage that we are now prepared to redeem thirty thousand ($30,000) dollars of said bonds with money derived from the sale of lands embraced in said mortgage; that we will receive offers for the sale to us of said bonds to the amount of $30,000 until and including the 31st day of March, 1870, at our office, No. 25 William-st., Room No. 9, City of New-York.

FEB. 12, 1870.
RUSSELL SAGE, } Trustees.
N. A. COWDREY, }

DIVIDENDS.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST.,
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 22, 1869.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The transfer books of this Company will be closed on FRIDAY, the 31st inst., and reopened on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1870.

A Dividend of Five per Cent. has been declared on the preferred and common stock, clear of national and State taxes, payable in cash on and after Jan. 17, 1870, to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 31st inst.

All payable at this office. All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped.

S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.

The coupons due March 1, 1870, on the ten per cent. income bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad Company will be paid, less Government tax, on and after that date, at the office of the Company in Boston, and at the banking house of Morton, Bliss & Co., in New-York. JOHN M. S. WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Feb. 16, 1870.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST Mortgage 8 per cent. Gold Bonds of the Montgomery and Eufaula Railroad, due March 1, 1870, will be paid less United States tax, on and after date, on presentation at the banking house of GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

LEWIS OWEN, President.

ROOM NO. 46 TRINITY BUILDING,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 25, 1870.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the Ebervale Coal Company have declared a Dividend of Four per Cent., payable at the office of the Company on and after March 5. Transfer books closed from March 1 to 7. G. LEE STOUT, Treasurer.

AN OLD DRY GOODS COMMISSION house giving up business, their head bookkeeper and cashier desires a similar position in a commercial house; can furnish the highest testimonials as to character, ability, &c., from present and past employers. Address H. C., Box No. 1,526 Post Office, New-York.

MACHINERY.

FIVE STEAM EXCAVATORS FOR sale, all in good order. Also, 50 small cars, (1½ yards, 3 feet 7 inches gauge,) 70 horses, harness, iron bars, drills, picks, &c. Apply to
N. C. MUNSON,
Boston, Mass.

DELANO'S SOLID CEDAR TRUNKS are more reliable than those lined with a thin cedar [illegible]. No. [illegible] Hudson-st.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
[illegible]
[illegible]
MONEY DEPOSITED [illegible]
Will draw interest from APRIL 1 [illegible] amounts.
W. W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Sec'y.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 58 Bowery, corner of Canal-st.
Six per cent. from $5 to $5,000.
Assets, $5,931,230 59.
Open every day from 10 to 3, and on Mondays and Saturdays from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.
Interest dated from the 1st of each month.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight-st.
SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS, $7,099,448 69.
N. J. HAINES, W. S. WHITLOCK, Vice-Presidents.
JOHN MCLEAN, President. G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

MONEY DEPOSITED NOW WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM APRIL 1.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.
Open daily from 10 to 3, and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY BUILDING,
CORNER OF HOUSTON AND GREENE STS.,
NEW-YORK, March 2, 1870.

PROPOSALS (IN DUPLICATE) WILL be received by the undersigned until 12 o'clock M. on SATURDAY, April 2, 1870, for the following Subsistence Stores, viz.:

- 500 barrels of Flour, in round hoop barrels, sealed bungs, full head-lined.
- 100 barrels of "Extra Family," in round hoops, barrels full head-lined.
- 250 barrels of Prime Mess Pork, one iron hoop on each end, to contain 200 pounds net.
- 50,000 pounds of Brown Sugar, in barrels full head-lined.
- 10,000 pounds of Prime Medium Beans, in barrels full head-lined.
- 10,000 pounds of Green Rio Coffee, in oak barrels full head-lined.
- 5,000 pounds of Carolina Rice, in oak barrels full head-lined.
- 4,000 pounds of Adamantine Candles, 40-pound boxes, strapped, 6 and 12 to the pound, full weights.
- 20,000 pounds of Family Soap, 80-pound boxes, strapped.
- 24,000 pounds of Fine Salt, in barrels, full head-lined.
- 5,000 gallons of pure Cider Vinegar, in barrels.
- 1,000 pounds of "Pure" ground black Pepper, ¼-pound packages, packed in 25-pound boxes.
- 5,000 pounds of Sugar-cured Hams, "uncovered," in barrels, full head-lined.
- 1,000 pounds of Breakfast Bacon, in boxes, 100 pounds each.
- 1,000 pounds of Smoked Tongues, in 100-pound boxes.
- 1,000 pounds of Smoked Beef, in 100-pound boxes.
- 1,000 pounds of Assorted Crackers, in 20-pound boxes.
- 5,000 pounds of Java Coffee, in original mats, packed in gunny bags.
- 5,000 pounds of Cut Loaf Sugar, in barrels, full head-lined.
- 5,000 pounds of Crushed Sugar, in barrels, full head-lined.
- 5,000 pounds of Coffee "A" Sugar, in barrels, full head-lined.
- 5,000 pounds of Granulated Sugar, in barrels, full head-lined.
- 1,000 gallons of Syrups, in ½-barrels.
- 50 pounds Crystallized Citric Acid, in ¼-pound packages.
- 100 dozen cakes Toilet Soap, assorted.
- 300 boxes of Table Salt.
- 50 pounds of Cayenne Pepper, in ¼-pound packages.
- 4,000 pounds of Salt Mackerel, in barrels, ½-barrels and kits.
- 500 pounds of Whitefish, in pickle, in 25-pound kegs.
- 500 pounds Dessicated Codfish, 1-pound boxes, packed 24 in a case.
- 50 boxes Smoked Herring, "scaled."
- 1,000 ½-boxes Sardines, in original cases.
- 600 cans of Fresh Salmon, 2½-pound cans.
- 600 cans of Spiced Salmon, 2½-pound cans.
- 1,000 pounds of Dried Apples, in barrels, full head-lined.
- 1,000 pounds of Dried Peaches, in barrels, full head-lined.
- 300 ½-boxes of Layer Raisins, strapped 10 in a package.
- 300 ¼-boxes of Layer Raisins, strapped 5 in a package.
- 300 whole boxes of Layer Raisins, strapped 5 in a package.
- 500 pounds of Turkish Prunes, in 25-pound boxes.
- 150 bottles of Pickled Cucumbers—pints.
- 150 bottles of Pickled Cucumbers—quarts.
- 150 bottles of Chow-Chow—pints. } Known as fine Pickles.
- 150 bottles of Gherkins—pints. }
- 150 bottles of Pickled Onions—quarts.
- 240 cans of fresh Oysters, 2-pound cans.
- 240 cans of Pickled Oysters, 2-pound cans.
- 240 cans of Lobsters, 2-pound cans.
- 2,400 cans of Tomatoes, 2-pound cans.
- 500 cans of Green "Sago" Corn, 2-pound cans.
- 500 cans of Green Family Peas, 2-pound cans.
- 500 cans of Lima Beans, 2-pound cans.
- 300 cans of Potatoes, in 2-pound cans.
- 150 gallons of Sour Krout, in ½-barrels.
- 500 cans of fresh Peaches, 2-pound cans.
- 500 cans of fresh Pineapple, 2-pound cans.
- 500 cans of Cranberry Sauce, 2-pound cans.
- 500 cans of Currant Jelly, 2-pound cans.
- 500 cans of Raspberry Jam, 2-pound cans.
- 500 cans of Preserved Pineapples, 2-pound cans.
- 500 cans of Preserved Peaches, 2-pound cans.
- 500 cans of Preserved Damsons, 2-pound cans.
- 500 cans of "Borden's" Condensed Milk, 1-pound cans.
- 100 pounds of Mustard, ¼-pound packages.
- 100 pounds of Allspice, ¼-pound packages.
- 100 pounds of Cinnamon, ¼-pound packages.
- 100 pounds of Ginger, ¼-pound packages.
- 100 pounds of Cloves, ¼-pound packages.
- 100 pounds of Nutmegs, ¼-pound packages.
- 50 dozen Lemon Extracts, in 4-ounce bottles.
- 50 dozen Vanilla Extracts, in 4-ounce bottles.
- 150 bottles of Worcestershire Sauce, "imported," 12 in a case.
- 500 pounds of Corn Starch, 1-pound packages.
- 500 pounds of Tapioca, 1-pound packages.
- 500 pounds of Chocolate, 1-pound packages.
- 500 pounds of Vermicelli, 25-pound boxes.
- 500 pounds of Maccaroni, 25-pound boxes.
- 500 pounds of Yeast Powders, ¼-pound packages.
- 500 pounds of Carbonate Soda, 1-pound packages, "Pure."
- 500 pounds of Cream of Tartar, 1-pound packages, "Pure."
- 1,000 pounds of Leaf Lard, in 5-pound caddies.
- 500 pounds of Laundry Starch, 1-pound packages.
- 100 pounds of Laundry Indigo, 1-pound packages.

The quantities to be more or less, at the option of the Department, [illegible] ments of the [illegible] vertisements [illegible] serves the right [illegible]

[illegible]
Chief [illegible]

NOTICE TO STONE CONTRACTORS. —PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING THE CITY OF BOSTON WITH PAVING BLOCKS.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Superintendent of Streets, City Hall, Boston, until March 17, 1870, for supplying the City of Boston with Stone Paving Blocks [illegible] blocks to be of the following dimensions, viz.: Width, 3½ [illegible] All the edges [illegible] angles at the [illegible] vertically. [illegible] from bunches [illegible] Proposals to [illegible] livered on [illegible] East Boston [illegible] by the Superintendent [illegible] of blocks which [illegible] during the year [illegible] pany the proposal. Proposals to [illegible] indorsed "Proposals [illegible] with Stone Paving Blocks." The right is [illegible]
C. CARPENTER, Chairman Committee on Paving.

PROVIDENCE WATER WORKS.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals will be received [illegible] Board of Water Commissioners [illegible] ings, City of Providence [illegible] TUESDAY, the [illegible] of a Reservoir [illegible]

The Reservoir [illegible] triangular form [illegible] eight hundred [illegible] nineteen feet [illegible] connecting [illegible]

Plans may be seen and specifications [illegible] and conditions of contracts [illegible] the said Commissioners.

M. B. LOCKWOOD, CHAS. E. CARPENTER, JOSEPH J. COOKE, Water Commissioners.
J. HERBERT SHEDD, Chief Engineer.
PROVIDENCE, [illegible]

NAVY DEPARTMENT.
BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS, [illegible]

The time for receiving proposals for "Floating Dock," called for by advertisement from this Bureau, dated Dec. 10, 1869, is hereby extended to 12 M. on the 25th day of March, 1870, at which time proposals may be received [illegible]
DANIEL AMMEN, Chief of Bureau.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST CO.,
NO. 22 EXCHANGE-PLACE, [illegible]

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE received until [illegible] next, addressed to [illegible] Farmers' Loan and Trust Company [illegible] Sinking Fund [illegible] each, of the Cleveland and Pittsburg [illegible] solidated Sinking Fund [illegible]
R. G. ROLSTON, President of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Co.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TWO DOUBLE GLUE KETTLES FOR sale; capacity [illegible] at No. 306 Pearl-st., [illegible]

SPECIAL NOTICE.
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, March 1, 1870.

On and after [illegible] ed under general order [illegible] Hamburg lines [illegible] City and at Hoboken [illegible] houses Nos. 31 [illegible]
M. H. GRINNELL, Collector.

GUERLAIN,
PERFUMER,
Paris, No. 15 Rue de la Paix, Paris.

HOWARD SANITARY AID ASSOCIATION, [illegible] Unfortunate, on Principles of Christian Philanthropy. —Essays on [illegible] Age, in relation to [illegible] sanitary aid for the afflicted, sent free in sealed envelopes. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box P, Philadelphia, Penn.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A [illegible] barge (bet [illegible]) excellent condition [illegible] Box No. 1,7[illegible]

BRUSH [illegible] York. All [illegible]

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

ST. LAURENT.....LEMARIE...SATURDAY, Mar. 5
PEREIRE.........DUCHESNE..SATURDAY, Mar. 19
LAFAYETTE.......ROUSSEAU..SATURDAY, April 2
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT...SATURDAY, April 16

Rates of passage payable in gold, (including wine.) TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $75.

TO PARIS, (including railway ticket,) first cabin $145; second cabin, $78.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAMER ST. LAURENT, FOR BREST and Havre, will leave Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton-st., on SATURDAY, March 5, at 9 o'clock. Passengers are requested to be on board at 8 o'clock. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL AND LONDONDERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE

Favorite Clyde-built passenger steamers are intended to sail as follows:

EUROPA	March 5	ANGLIA	March 26
INDIA	March 12	AUSTRALIA	April 2
CAMBRIA	March 19	COLUMBIA	April 9

and each SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 12 o'clock, noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75.

Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $160.

Steerage, to Glasgow, Liverpool or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35.

Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $34.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.

Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.

For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dey-st., or at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steamships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY,

as follows:

NEVADA, Captain GREEN.......Mar. 9, at 10½ A. M.
COLORADO, Captain WILLIAMS..Mar. 16, at 3 P. M.
NEBRASKA, Captain GUARD.....Mar. 23, at 11 A. M.
MANHATTAN, Captain FORSYTH.Mar. 30, at 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Captain PRICE.....April 6, at 9 A. M.
IDAHO, Captain CUTTING.......April 13, at 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80 gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30 currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Russia, Wednesday, M'ch 9	Tripoli, Thursday, M'ch 24
Marathon, Thurs., M'ch 10	China, Wedn'day, M'ch 30
Samaria, Wednes., M'ch 16	Siberia, Thursday, M'ch 31
Palmyra, Thurs'y, M'ch 17	Java, Wednesday, April 6
Nemesis, Wednes., M'ch 23	Tarifa, Thursday, April 7

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying steerage.

First Cabin....$130, gold. Second Cabin....$80, gold.

First Cabin, to Paris..........$145, gold.

By the Thursday Steamers.

First Cabin....$80, gold. Steerage......$30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF ANTWERP.....Saturday, Mar. 5, 8 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, (via Halifax,) Tuesday, Mar. 8, 10 A. M.
CITY OF LONDON.......Saturday, Mar. 12, 12 M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON.Saturday, Mar. 19, 7 A. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	43

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. PAYABLE IN GOLD.		STEERAGE. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Office, JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River.

ERIN, WEBSTER, Saturday, March 5, at 8 A. M.
FRANCE, GROGAN, Saturday, March 12, at 12 M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $90 and $70; Steerage, $30, currency.

Prepaid steerage from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $34 currency.

Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:
First Class. $125 to $170. Steerage. $60.
according to location of berth.

These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,

ON 5TH AND 21ST OF EACH MONTH,

except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

MARCH 21—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Captain MAURY, connecting with COLORADO, Captain FARNSWORTH.

Steamer CHINA will leave San Francisco April 1, 1870, for China and Japan.

Freight for HENRY CHAUNCEY received until 4 P. M. on SATURDAY, March 19. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.

For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the office, Pier No. 42 North River. F. R. BABY, Agent.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

In consequence of loss of connecting Pacific steamer there will be no departure of this Company's line on 5th March. All slow freight received prior to 5th inst. will be forwarded as fast per *Henry Chauncey*, 21st. F. A. BABY, Agent.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

MORRO CASTLE, Captain R. ADAMS, March 10.
COLUMBIA, Captain E. VAN SICE, March 17.
MISSOURI, Captain M. R. GREENE, (via Nassau,) March 21.

For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line—Sailing every twenty days, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 12 noon. The splendid new steamers

CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, Saturday, March 19.
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DEAKEN, Saturday, April 2.

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA., AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAMSHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.

FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAY,
THURSDAY
AND SATURDAY.

THE STEAMSHIPS

SAN SALVADOR, Captain NICKERSON, SATURDAY, March 5, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Captain FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, March 5, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

LEO, Captain DEARBORN, TUESDAY, March 8, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

GENERAL BARNES, Captain MALLORY, THURSDAY, March 10, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer MISSOURI, Captain M. R. GREENE, March 24, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President. No. 5 Bowling-green

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

OLD LINE—LOW FREIGHT.

The well-known first-class sidewheel steamship RAPIDAN, EDWARD WHITEHURST, Commander, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on SATURDAY, March 5, at 3 P. M. Freight taken at through rates for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families of gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, and in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Gardens, Paris.

SHIPPING.

FOR MOBILE.

VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE

THE FLORIDA RAILROAD COMPANY WILL DISPATCH THE FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIP FLAG, Captain LIMEBURNER,

On SATURDAY, March 5, from Pier No. 29 North River, at 3 P. M. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile.

Is now receiving. Has elegant passenger accommodations.

Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent. to Mobile.

Through Rates and Bills Lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at LOWER RATES than any other line.

For Freight or Passage apply to J. F. PATTERSON, Agent, No. 177 West-st., or to R. H. DRUMMOND & CO., No. 94 Wall-st.

Mobile Agents, A. J. INGERSOLL & CO.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

NORTH AMERICA, Capt. SLOCUM, March 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER, April 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, May 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE.

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.

Fare always as low as by any other line.

The new and elegant side-wheel steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT.

Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.

From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.

Arriving ahead of all other lines.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR BOSTON.

Via Fall River, touching at Newport.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.

The splendid steamers NEWPORT AND OLD COLONY, Commander LEWIS, Commander SIMMONS, leave daily (Sundays excepted) at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 30, North River, foot of Chambers-st.

JAMES FISK, JR., President.
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director.
C. H. VAILE, General Passenger Agent.
H. H. MANGAM, Freight Agent.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND Long Branch.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Warren-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, 8th....10:00 A.M.	Wednesday, 9th. 9:00 A.M.
Thursday, 10th..12:00 M.	Friday, 11th....10:00 A.M.
Saturday, 12th...1:30 P.M.	Monday, 14th.....2:00 P.M.
Tuesday, 15th....2:00 P.M.	Wednesday, 16th. 7:00 A.M.
Wednesday, 16th. 2:30 P.M.	Thursday, 17th.. 7:30 A.M.
Thursday, 17th.. 3:00 P.M.	Friday, 18th.... 8:00 A.M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, AND ALL points on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon.

FOR NEW HAVEN, HARTFORD, &C.—Fare $1 25. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Cincinnati express, drawing-room cars attached.
10:30 A. M., day express, drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.
6:30 P. M., Pacific express, with sleeping cars through to Chicago without change, via M. C. Railroad, also L. S. and M. S. Railroad, (daily.)
11:00 P. M., night express, sleeping cars attached.
7:00 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:00 A. M., 4:15 and 5:30 P. M., Peekskill trains.
1:00 and 6:50 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:40, 7:30, 9:10 A. M., 12 M., 3, 4:25, 5:10, 7 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
(9:00 A. M. to Poughkeepsie Sundays.)

Nov. 15, 1869. J. M. TOUCEY, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS WILL LEAVE depots at foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., as follows:

Through Express trains leave Chambers-st. at 8 A. M., 10 A. M. and 6:30 P. M., (daily;) leave 23d-st. at 7:45 A. M., 9:45 A. M., and 6:15 P. M. (daily.) New and improved Drawing-room Coaches will accompany the 8 A. M. train through to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent Sleeping Coaches through to Cleveland and Galion. Sleeping Coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train from Susquehanna to Buffalo, and the 6:30 P. M. train to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati. An Emigrant train leaves daily at 8 P. M.

For Port Jervis and Way, 4:30 P. M. (23d-st. 4:15 P. M.,) Orange County Express, (Sundays excepted,) connecting for Warwick, Montgomery, Guilford, Pine Island and Unionville.

For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M. (23d-st. 3:15 P. M.)

For Otisville and Way at 8:30 A. M. daily, (23d-st. 8:15 A. M.)

For Newburg and Way at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 4:30 P. M., (23d-st. 7:45 A. M., 3:15 and 4:15 P. M.)

For Suffern and Way, 5 P. M. and 6 P. M.; (23d-st 4:45 and 5:45 P. M.) Theatre train, 11:30 P. M., (23d-st 11 P. M.)

For Paterson and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 6:45 A. M.; 9:15 A. M., 11:45 A. M., 1:45 P. M., (daily,) 3:45 P. M., 5:15 P. M. and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 6:45 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:45 P. M., (daily,) 4 P. M., 5:15 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For Hackensack and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 8:45 A. M., 11:45 A. M., 3:45 P. M., 5:15 P. M., 5:45 P. M. and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 9 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M., 5:15 P. M., 6 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For Piermont, Monsey and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 8:45 A. M., 12:45 P. M., *3:15 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 4:45 P. M., *6:15 P. M., and Saturdays only *12 midnight. From Chambers-st. Depot at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., *3:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 5 P. M., *6:30 P. M., and Saturdays only *12 midnight.

Tickets for passage and for apartments in Drawing Room and Sleeping Coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241, 529 and 957 Broadway; corner 125th-st. and 3d-av., Harlem; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; No. 3 Exchange-place and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City, and of the agents at the principal hotels.

* To Piermont only.

L. D. RUCKER, Gen'l Sup't. WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass'r Ag't.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.—Winter Arrangement.—On and after Oct. 25 the trains will leave the Roosevelt and Grand st. Ferries as follows: 8:45 A. M., mail and passenger for Patchogue; 10 A. M., for Merrick; 3:30 P. M., express to Patchogue; 4:30 P. M., accommodation for Islip, on Saturdays through to Patchogue; 6:30 P. M., for Merrick, on Saturdays through to Babylon. All trains connect at Valley Stream, except the Merrick late and early trains. C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening and extending of Lexington-avenue, from Sixty-sixth-street to Ninety-seventh-street, in the City of New-York.—We the undersigned Commissioners of estimate and assessment in the above-entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit: First—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons interested in these proceedings, or in any of the lands affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to George B. Van Brunt, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 32 Nassau-street, (Room No. 42,) in this City, on or before the 8th day of March, 1870, and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting within the ten week days next after the said 8th day of March, 1870, and for that purpose will be in attendance at our said office on each of said ten days, at 12 o'clock M. Second—That the abstract of the said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's office, in the City of New-York, there to remain until the 19th day of March, 1870. Third—That the limits embraced by the assessment aforesaid are as follows, to wit: All those lots, pieces or parcels of land in the City of New-York, situate, bounded, and contained within the following limits, that is to say, on the west by a line parallel to Fourth-avenue, and distant two hundred and two feet and six inches easterly from the easterly side thereof; on the east by a line parallel to Third-avenue, and distant two hundred and ten feet westerly from the westerly side thereof; on the north by the centre line of Ninety-eighth-street; and on the south by the centre line of the blocks between Sixty-sixth and Sixty-fifth streets. Also, all those other lots, pieces or parcels of land in said city, bounded and contained as follows: on the north by the centre line of the blocks between Sixty-sixth and Sixty-fifth streets; on the south by the northerly side of Twenty-third-street; on the east by a line parallel to Third-avenue, and distant three hundred and twenty feet westerly from the westerly side thereof; and on the west by a line parallel to Fourth-avenue, and distant three hundred and five feet easterly from the easterly side thereof. Fourth—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a special term thereof, to be held in the new Court House, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 30th day of March, 1870, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.—Dated New-York, Jan. 31, 1870.

GEORGE B. VAN BRUNT,
ALEXANDER FREAR, } Commissioners.
HUGH SMITH,

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF William D. Veeder, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against SILAS H. KING, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administratrix, at her residence, No. 345 Gold-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 16th day of August next.—Dated Feb. 9, 1870. FRANCES A. KING, Administratrix.

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COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP OF DAKIN & GILLESPY is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. DAKIN retiring from business. J. W. GILLESPY will continue the business under his own name.

G. W. B. DAKIN,
J. W. GILLESPY,
NEW-YORK, March 4, 1870. No. 26 New-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—A PARTY WITH $10,000 TO take an interest in a patented machine which should net the inventor $10,000 per annum. The machine is complete and in operation, and can be seen or full particulars given by addressing S. M. C., Box No. 102 Times Office.

RELIGIOUS [illegible]

GRACE CHAPEL, [illegible] 14th-st., Rev. JOHN W. [illegible]—Sermons for the people on SUNDAY [illegible] subject—*The Imitation of Christ.* In the [illegible] at 7½, the eighteenth sermon of the course by Dr. BARNARD, President of Columbia College. Subject—*Our Saviour's Golden Rule.*

CHRISTIAN WORK AT HOME.—The American Christian Commission, whose object is to promote home Evangelization, will hold a public meeting in St. Paul's Reformed Dutch Church, (Rev. Dr. A. R. THOMPSON'S,) 40th-st., Reservoir square, between 5th and 6th avs., on SABBATH EVENING, March 6, at 7½ P. M. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. WM. I. [illegible], Rev. GEO. J. MINGINS, Superintendent New-York City Missions, Rev. ALFRED C. ROE, Secretary of the Commission, and the Pastor, Rev. Dr. THOMPSON.

GRAND TEMPERANCE LOVE FEAST at Cooper Institute, SUNDAY EVENING, March 6.—Good speaking and singing; all are invited. A mass meeting of temperance men is called for FRIDAY EVENING, March 11, at Temperance Hall, corner of 18th-st. and 8th-av., to elect delegates to State Temperance Convention, to be held at Albany on the 16th inst. All temperance and other organizations please notice.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH IN THE BOWERIE, corner of 2d-av. and 10th-st.—On the FRIDAY EVENINGS during Lent a course of sermons will be preached by the following clergymen: March 4, Rev. E. A. WASHBURN, D. D.; March 12, (Saturday,) Rev. PHILLIPS BROOKS; March 18, Rev. SAMUEL COOKE, D. D.; March 25, Rev. H. C. POTTER, D. D.; April 1, Rev. KINGSTON GODDARD, D. D.; April 8, Rev. N. H. SCHENCK, D. D. Service at 8 o'clock.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-st., near 5th-av.—SUNDAY Rev. S. F. HOLMES will preach at 7½, Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET at 10½ A. M., and 2½ P. M. for deaf mutes, and Rev. W. H. MILBURN at 7½ P. M. At 4 P. M. choral service, with catechetical instruction by the Rector. Next WEDNESDAY EVENING, Rev. Dr. CARTER will preach at 7½ o'clock.

MERCER-ST. PRESBYTERIAN Church, between Waverley-place and 8th-st., Rev. Dr. BOOTH, Pastor.

Morning service at 10½ o'clock.
Afternoon service at 3½ o'clock.

Young people's meeting in the Chapel, No. 258 Greene-st., at 7½ P. M. Strangers are cordially invited and welcomed to these services.

ALLEN-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Rivington and Delancey.—Preaching on SABBATH, at 10½ o'clock A. M., by the Pastor, Rev. GEORGE LANSING TAYLOR, and at 7½ by Rev. WILLIAM BUTLER, D. D., Secretary of the American and Foreign Christian Union. Sunday School at 9 and 1½ o'clock.

THE FATHERS OF THE CHURCH, the Early Struggles and Triumphs of Christianity.—Rev. WM. H. MILBURN will preach a course of sermons on this subject at St. Ann's Free Church, 18th-st., near 5th-av. The first will be SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, on *St. Ignatius and St. Polycarp, the Age of the Martyrs.*

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY.—FREE LECTURE.—Rev. GEORGE J. MINGINS, Superintendent of City Mission, will deliver the third lecture in course at the New-York Port Society's Church, corner of Catharine and Madison sts., on TUESDAY EVENING, March 8, 1870. Subject—*Trip to California.* Lecture commences at 7½ P. M.

REV. HENRY D. NORTHROP, PAStor, will preach in the West 23d-st. Presbyterian Church, near 7th-av., on SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock. Rev. R. G. WILDER, of the Kolapoor Mission, India, will give an account of his interesting work at 3½ o'clock. Young people's prayer meeting at 7½ o'clock. All are cordially invited to these services.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY.—Preaching in the Mariners' Church, corner of Catharine and Madison sts., by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. MURPHY, at 10½ A. M., and public Sabbath School meeting at 7½ P. M., which will be addressed by Rev. Dr. W. AIKMAN and T. A. BROUNER, Esq. Also, preaching at the two Missions, corner of Water and Dover sts., and at No. 27 Greenwich-st., at 3 P. M.

FIVE POINTS MISSION, SITE OF THE old brewery, No. 61 Park-st.—The original Mission at the Points, Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent.—Preaching at 9½ o'clock A. M. and at 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9½ A. M., and from 2 to 4 P. M. Short addresses by visitors; singing by the children. Friends of the cause are invited.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, COOPER Institute, Room No. 24.—Preaching on SUNDAY by Elder J. B. COOK, at 10½ A. M. Subject—*The One Faith Illustrated*—Hebrews, 11th chapter. At 3 P. M., subject—*The Ecumenical Council.* All are cordially invited. Seats free. Come and hear.

ELDER H. H. DICKENSON (MEMBER of World's Crisis Publishing Committee) will preach at the Advent Mission Church, No. 138 West 24th st., SUNDAY, March 6, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., and at the Advent Hall, No. 405 Grand-st., (corner Clinton,) at 3 o'clock P. M. Seats free.

FRENCH EVANGELICAL CHURCH, No. 9 University-place, between Waverley-place and 8th-st.—Divine service every SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. in the chapel of the Union Theological Seminary. Sunday School at 9 o'clock A. M. Rev. A. GORY, Pastor.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st.—Sabbath services are held at this institution every SABBATH AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Short addresses and singing by a choir of more than 200 children. Strangers are invited to attend. S. B. HALLIDAY, Superintendent.

THE LATE REV. WILLIAM T. Morrison, Missionary to China, died at Pekin on the 10th of December last. A memorial sermon will be delivered on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. in the Fourth Presbyterian Church, 34th-st., (west of 6th-av.,) by Rev. JOHN THOMSON, D. D., Pastor.

CHURCH OF ST. JOHN EVANGELIST.—Memorial of Bishop WAINWRIGHT, West 11th-st., corner Waverley-place. The Rector of this parish will repeat on SUNDAY MORNING the sermon preached on Ash Wednesday morning. Divine service will commence at 10½ A. M.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Jane-st., between 8th-av. and Hudson-st., Rev. G. D. MATHEWS, Pastor.—Rev. J. B. CLARK, D. D., of Allegheny, will preach SUNDAY MORNING at 10½, and EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Strangers and visitors cordially welcome; seats provided for all.

REV. DR. WESCOTT WILL PREACH in Plymouth Baptist Church, 51st-st., between 9th and 10th avs., SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. Text—*He Pitched his Tent toward Sodom.* And at 7½ P. M. on *Man's Spiritual Difficulty and God's Gracious Remedy.* Sunday School at 9 and 2 o'clock.

BEREAN BAPTIST CHURCH, CORner of Bedford and Downing sts.—Rev. PHIL. L. DAVIES, Pastor elect, formerly of the Tabernacle Church, Camden, N. J., will preach morning at 10½ o'clock, and evening at 7½ o'clock, SUNDAY, 6th of March.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN Church, Madison-av. and 29th-st.—The Pastor, Rev. NATHANIEL W. CONKLING, will preach on SABBATH, March 6, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject for the evening discourse—*Divinity of Christ*, repeated by request.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BEtween Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. A. K. SANFORD, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7 o'clock P. M. The evening service will be followed by a prayer meeting. Love Feast on FRIDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

REV. GEO. H. HEPWORTH WILL preach at the Church of the Messiah, Park-av. and 34th-st., on SUNDAY, March 6, morning and evening. Subject, evening: *The Catholic Question and Secular Schools.*

SOMETHING NEW.—S. S. SNOW, PASTOR of the Church of Mount Zion, will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*Balaam and His Donkey as Types.*

MRS. EMMA HARDINGE WILL SPEAK before the Society of Spiritualists at the Everett Rooms, Broadway and 34th-st., SUNDAY, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Sociable FRIDAY EVENING, March 11, at 8 o'clock.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF SEA and Land, corner Market and Henry sts.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. EDWARD HOPPER, at 10½ and 7½. Sabbath School concert at 2 P. M. Addresses by Rev. A. C. ROE and others. Singing by the school.

FREE CHURCH OF THE HOLY Light, 7th-av., next to 34th-st.—Divine service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. EASTBURN BENJAMIN will preach in the MORNING, and Rev. Professor GEORGE F. SEYMOUR, D. D., in the EVENING.

REV. JOS. H. PRICE, D. D., RECTOR of St. Stephen's Episcopal Church, will preach at the Home Chapel, No. 29 East 29th-st., between Madison and 4th avs., SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., and Rev. WM. C. COOLEY at 7½ P. M. Seats free.

Y. M. C. A.—NEW BUILDING, CORNER 4th-av. and 23d-st. Social Bible Class at 4½ P. M. on SUNDAY, March 6. Special evening service for young men at 7½, to be addressed by Rev. WAYLAND HOYT, of Brooklyn.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY Rest, 5th-av., above 45th-st.—On SUNDAY next, (being the first Sunday in the month,) there will be divine service in this church at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. At the morning service Rev. Dr. FORBES will preach.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, PARK-av., between 39th and 40th sts.—Services—Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M.; preaching by Pastor, T. D. ANDERSON, D. D., at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 3½ P. M.; prayer and conference meeting at 7½ P. M.

REV. N. B. BELLOWS WILL PREACH on SUNDAY, March 6, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., in Brevoort Hall, No. 154 East 54th st., between Lexington and 3d avs. The friends of liberal Christianity up town are especially invited; seats free to all.

ST. JOHN'S M. E. CHURCH, 53D-ST., between 6th-av. and Broadway.—The praying band, lead by SAMUEL HALSTED, Esq., will conduct the religious services SUNDAY, March 6, throughout the day and evening.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUStry, No. 155 Worth-st.—Sabbath services will be held every SUNDAY, in the new and commodious chapel just completed, at 3 o'clock P. M. All are cordially invited to attend. Singing by the children.

HOWARD MISSION AND HOME FOR Little Wanderers, No. 40 New Bowery.—Sabbath School in Chapel at 2½ P. M., SUNDAY, and Mr. E. C. WILDER will speak on the Monthly Review. Preaching at 7½ P. M. in Chapel. All are invited.

EMMANUEL CHURCH, SOUTHWEST corner 3d-av. and 59th-st.—Preaching SUNDAY, March 6, by the Rector, Rev. GEO. E. THRALL, at 10½ A. M. Sunday School at 2½ P. M. Seats free. All are welcome.

WILLIAM P. CORBIT, PASTOR OF John-street Methodist Episcopal Church, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

NEW FLOATING CHURCH, PIKE-slip, East River.—Rev. Dr. TYNG will preach in this church next SUNDAY in the afternoon. Divine service at 3½ o'clock.

JANE-ST. M. E. CHURCH—PREACHING at 10½ A. M. by Rev. W. E. KETCHUM, and at 7 P. M. by Rev. D. L. MARKS. Prayer meeting after preaching. The public are cordially invited to attend.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION.—There will be a free service in this church, corner of 5th-av. and 10th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING next, at 7½ o'clock. Seats free. All are welcome.

FORTY-SECOND-ST. PRESBYTERIAN Church, near 8th-av.—Preaching SABBATH MORNING and EVENING at the usual hours by Rev. RUFUS W. CLARK, D. D., of Albany, N. Y.

[illegible] April 3—*The Prayers of Jesus.* [illegible] April 10—*The Conversion of the Penitent Thief.*

CITY MISSIONS.—PREACHING AND other religious services, under the direction of the New-York City Mission, will be held in the following wards every SABBATH, viz.:

1—No. 27 Greenwich-st., 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.
4—No. 74 West Broadway, 7½ P. M.
6—Calvary Chapel, No. 153 Worth-st., 7½ P. M.
9—No. 195 Spring-st., 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.
13—Lebanon Chapel, No. 70 Columbia-st., 3½ and 7½ P. M.
14—No. 116 Elizabeth-st., 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.
16—No. 275 West 37th-st., corner 8th-av., 7½ P. M.
17—Olivet Chapel, No. 63 2d-st., 7½ P. M.
German services—No. 70 Columbia-st., 10½ A. M.;
No. [illegible]
GEORGE J. MINGINS, Supt. of Missions.

REV. J. M. PULLMAN, PASTOR OF THE Church of Our Saviour, [illegible] evening, at 7½ o'clock; music, addresses, &c. All are cordially invited.

H. D. RANNEY, M. D., WILL LECture to the Presbyterian Mission in the Wigwam on 49th-st., (north side,) between 8th and 9th avs., on THURSDAY EVENING, March 10, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The Anatomy and Physiology of Drunkenness.*

REV. J. S. WILLIS—SEVENTEENTH-street M. E. Church, SUNDAY, 10½ A. M.—*The Wheat and the Tares.* 7½ P. M.—*The Dumb Spirit.* Seats free. All invited. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening.

HALL OF THE HISTORICAL SOciety, 2d-av. and 11th-st.—Presbyterian Congregation.—Preaching on the SABBATH at 10½ A. M. by Rev. GEORGE W. WOOD, D. D., and at 7½ P. M. by Rev. MORRIS C. SUTPHEN.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as good plain cook, washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; no objection to the country; best City reference. Apply for two days at No. 15 Worth-st., rear.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITuation as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing. Call at No. 228 7th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITuation as chambermaid and seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing; can be well recommended. Call at No. 223 West 16th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGlish cook who understands her business; good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 42 West 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call at No. 127 Norfolk-st., between Rivington and Stanton sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN girl to do general housework, or as cook, washer and ironer; City reference. Apply at No. 1 First-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, washing at her own house, either gentlemen's or ladies'; understands fluting. Paper store, No. 563 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as good plain cook; no objection to assist in the washing. Call at No. 591 3d-av.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCHMAN, MARRIED, 30 years of age, three years' experience in this country, a situation as farmer or gardener; is competent to take entire charge of any farm, and understands plain gardening and fruit culture, including care of a greenhouse. Refers to his former employers. Call on or address, for one week, GEORGE TROUP, seed store, No. 67 Nassau-st., New-York.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCHMAN, A SITUAtion as gardener; has four years' experience in this country; understands hot and cold grapery, greenhouse; is capable of taking entire charge of any gentleman's place; reference to his former employers. Call or address R. P. for one week, seed store, No. 67 Nassau-st., New-York.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a single man; thoroughly understands the care of a greenhouse, hot and cold graperies, flowers and vegetables; has the best of reference. Call on or address Mr. WILLIAM COPLEY, florist, Marcy-av., Brooklyn, L. I., for one week.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a married man; German, without children; first-class gardener; thoroughly practical under glass and out of doors; has 16 years' experience. Address or call on A. C. L., flower store, No. 878 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man a situation as coachman; will make himself useful about a gentleman's place; is a good city driver; has good City reference; the country no object. Address L., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by an industrious single man; perfectly understands his business; is an excellent groom and driver; is civil, willing and obliging; best City reference. Address L., Box. No. 198 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED man, German; understands to grow grapes, hot and cold plants, fruit and vegetables; he is well recommended from his last place. Address A. M., Dobb's Ferry Post Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a first-class gardener; thoroughly practical in all branches, under glass and outdoors, improvement and keeping of grounds; married; no family. Address F. L., seed store, No. 876 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE man of long experience as assistant gardener on a gentleman's place in the country; has the best reference. Address J. L., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER; understands the care of a greenhouse or grapery; has the best of reference. Address F. V., Box No. 196, *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, JUST ARrived from the old country, a situation as clerk in a grocery store or warehouse; a good penman. Apply at No. 333 West 40th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A MAN AND WIFE ON A FARM; must understand farming thoroughly; wife to do general housework; German preferred. Address J. W., Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK; ALSO A FIRST class chambermaid; both Protestants, with City references. Apply at No. 29 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A NEAT PROTESTANT GIRL to do general housework. Call at 438 West 44th-st.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesrooms Nos. 95 Chambers and 77 Reade sts.—Art Galleries Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway.

AUCTION SALE BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER—On SATURDAY, March 5, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesrooms Nos. 95 Chambers and 77 Reade sts., A LARGE AND FINE ASSORTMENT OF CARPETS, MIRRORS, PARLOR SUITES, centre tables, bronze clocks and figures, decorated China and porcelain vases, bookcases, desks, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, cottage suites, mattresses, pillows, bolsters, wardrobes, extension tables, buffets, chairs, lounges, sewing machines, china, crockery, glass and stone ware, cutlery, &c., &c. Also an invoice of shears and cutlery to be sold without reserve.

Also, at 12 o'clock, several rosewood and mahogany frame pianos, grand and square.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, }
COLUMBIA, Jan. 26, 1870. }

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN appointed Receiver of the Laurens Railroad Company, in the said State, and having duly qualified for said office, Notice is hereby given that pursuant to orders heretofore passed in the Court of Common Pleas for Laurens County, in the said State, I will sell to the highest bidder at public auction the property of the said Laurens Railroad Company described as follows: The Railroad of the said Company, running from Newberry Village to Laurensville, including the road bed, right of way and lands occupied by or belonging to the said Company, together with the several superstructures and tracks thereon and all rails and other materials used on the same, and all and singular the several bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, depot grounds and buildings thereon, station houses, workshops, engines, tenders, cars, tools, materials and machinery, equipments and appurtenances of every kind, and all the stock subscribed for in the said Company and all other property belonging, appertaining to or in any manner connected with, or forming a part of, the said Laurens Railroad Company, and all franchises, rights and privileges of the said Laurens Railroad Company of, in, to or concerning the same. And upon such sale all equity of redemption in the said premises shall be forever barred and absolutely foreclosed. The said sale shall take place at the State House, in the City of Columbia, South Carolina, at 12 o'clock M., on the 30th day of March, in the present year, on the following terms, that is to say, $42,000 cash, and the residue in six per cent. bonds of the State of South Carolina, at par, or in private bonds, payable in one, two and three years, bearing interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, with assured personal security and mortgage of the premises. GEORGE W. WATERMAN, Receiver Laurens Railroad Company.

REWARDS.

$5,000 REWARD.

The undersigned, having been advised of the loss in London of the following Bank of England notes, the payment of which has been stopped, viz.:

Eight of £1,000 each, dated Oct. 28, 1868, Nos. 82,305, 82,306, 82,307, 82,308, 82,542, 82,543, 82,544, 82,545.
One of £500, dated Nov. 27, 1868, No. 99,383.
Three of £200 each, dated July 12, 1869, Nos. 22,418, 20,991, 20,992.
One of £200, dated Aug. 11, 1869, No. 29,713.
One of £100, dated Sept. 10, 1869, No. 66,693.
Four of £50 each, dated Dec. 3, 1869, Nos. 26,512, 16,836 31,871, 13,162.
Two of £20 each, dated Dec. 8, 1869, Nos. 99,255, 92,140.
One of £10, dated Oct. 8, 1869, No. 60,634.

Will pay the above reward for the return to them of said notes, or proportionately for any part thereof. HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Nos. 54 and 55 South-st.

$5,000 REWARD.

The Bar Association of the City of New-York hereby offer a reward of $5,000 for the apprehension and conviction of the person or persons who, on the night of the 12th inst., committed a murderous assault upon DORMAN B. EATON, Esq. Said reward to be payable only on conviction.

By order of the Executive Committee,
HENRY NICOLL, Chairman.
WM. G. CHOATE, Secretary.
Dated New-York, Feb. 22, 1870.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

NINTH WEEK.

EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SATURDAY,
EDWIN BOOTH,
AS
HAMLET.

NINTH HAMLET MATINEE,
On SATURDAY, March 5, at 1.

Please take Notice—The Curtain rises precisely at 7¾.

SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 5,
EMMA WALLER
AS
BIANCA,
In Rev. H. H. Milman's Tragedy, in five acts, of
FAZIO.

For the better accommodation of the public the box sheet will be open TWO WEEKS IN ADVANCE, at the box office of the theatre, or at its branch ticket office, at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—PAREPA-ROSA.

TRIUMPHANT RETURN TO NEW-YORK.
PAREPA-ROSA GRAND ENGLISH OPERA.

CARL ROSA, C. D. HESS & CO., Directors; D. de Vivo, Business Manager; Harry Jackson, Stage Manager. Brief season, commencing MONDAY, March 14. The musical event of the day will be the production of Mozart's masterwork, the MARRIAGE OF FIGARO, (Figaro's Hochzeit.) Nearly every principal artist appearing. Sale of seats commences THURSDAY, the 10th.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT..........Director
MATINEES AT 2½,
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
THE GREAT ALI BEN ABDALLAH TROUPE.
REAL BEDOUIN ARABS,
REAL BEDOUIN ARABS,
REAL BEDOUIN ARABS,
In Living Pyramids.
PAULINE HINDLEY, MELVILLE, STICKNEY,
With the entire circus troupe.

Admission, 50 cents; children under ten, 25 cents; reserved seats, 75 cents. Begins at 8.

EMPIRE CITY SKATING RINK.

3D-AV. AND 63D-ST.

SATURDAY, GRAND GALA DAY and MATINEE. Boys' races for prizes at 11 A. M.—Splendid Ice—Only Skating in New-York—Grand Concert Afternoon and Evening by the Washington Band.

MONDAY EVENING there will be introduced a new feature in RINK SKATING, viz.: Trials of Speed—this Rink being the only one sufficiently large for this purpose. A ring will be formed, one-eighth of a mile in circumference, leaving an ice space inside of the ring larger than the largest Rink in the country, where pleasure skaters will not be interrupted during the races.

A GOLD MEDAL for the FASTEST SKATER, half-mile, best two in three; open to all.

A PRIZE for the FASTEST SKATER under sixteen years of age.

A PRIZE for the FASTEST SKATER backward one-half mile.

A PRIZE for the FASTEST SKATER blindfold.

Persons wishing to enter for these trials of speed will send in their names to the office before Monday at 12 o'clock M.

Admission—Gents, 50c.; ladies and children, 25c.

PLYMOUTH ORGAN CONCERTS,

NO. 38.
PLYMOUTH CHURCH BROOKLYN.
CONCERTS ON THE GREAT ORGAN,
EVERY SATURDAY, FROM 4 TO 5 P. M.
DOORS OPEN AT 3:30.

Mr. WALTER R. JOHNSTON, Organist, and Miss MARY LOUISE SEGUR, Soprano, WILL PERFORM TO-DAY.

Admission, 15 cents.

WALLACK'S.

THIS (SATURDAY,) MARCH 5.
Doors open at 1; commences 1½.

MATINEE. LOST AT SEA. MATINEE.
MATINEE. LOST AT SEA. MATINEE.
MATINEE. LOST AT SEA. MATINEE.

Admission, $1. No extra charge for reserved seats in dress circle. Orchestra chairs, $1 50.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

SATURDAY POPULAR CONCERT, March 5.

Miss HENRIETTA BEEBE, Miss JENNIE E. BULL, Mr. W. J. HILL, Mr. W. H. BECKETT, Miss LINA LUCKHARDT, Pianist; Mr. ROBERT ELDER, Mr. A. L. MORA.

Admission, 25 cents.
Doors open at 2; Concert at 3 P. M.

BROOKLYN VS. NEW-YORK.

GRAND SKATING CONTEST
Between
Mr. JAMES MEADE, of the New-York Skating Club,
Mr. E. H. FISHER, of the Empire City Club, and Mr. E. BRADY, of the Brooklyn Skating Club, for a $100 GOLD MEDAL, at the
BROOKLYN SKATING RINK,
SATURDAY EVENING, March 5, 1870.
Admission, 50 cents; children, 25 cents.

NEW-YORK HOMEOPATHIC MEDIcal College.—The tenth annual Commencement of this College will be held at the hall of the Y. M. C. A., 23d-st. and 4th-av., SATURDAY EVENING, March 5, at 8 o'clock. Address by Professor JAS. A. CARMICHAEL, M. D. Valedictory by S. H. CARROLL, of the graduating class. The profession and public are invited to attend. J. BEAKLEY, M. D., Dean. HENRY N. AVERY, M. D., Secretary of the Faculty.

Y. M. C. ASSOCIATION HALL.—A grand memorial concert to L. M. Gottschalk will be given WEDNESDAY, March 9, by his pupil, J. E. Haner, assisted by Mme. Salvotti, Messrs. L. P. Thatcher, Zacotti, Berti, Lewenberg and Berge. Secured seats at the leading music stores and brokers' ticket branch, No. 160 Broadway, basement.

MEETINGS.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE lot owners of the Green-Wood Cemetery will be held at the office of the Cemetery, No. 30 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of March, at 12½ o'clock, to receive the report of the Board of Trustees for the year 1869. J. A. PERRY, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NEW-York Boarding House Association will be held at the House, No. 292 East Broadway, corner Montgomery-st., on MONDAY, March 7, at 11 o'clock A. M. The subscribers and all interested in the work are hereby cordially invited.

LECTURES

A LECTURE ON EGYPT AND THE Nile, from personal observation, by Judge ISRAEL S. SPENCER, of Syracuse, N. Y., will be given in aid of the Home for the Friendless, at the New Hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, 23d-st. and 4th-av., MONDAY EVENING, March 7. Songs of Greeting by 100 Home Children at 7¼ o'clock. Doors open at 7. Lecture at 7¾ o'clock. Single tickets, $1; admitting two, $1 50. To be had at J. N. Pattison & Co.'s music store, Nos. 48 and 50 East 23d-st., under the hall; also at Broughton & Wyman's bookstore, No. 13 Bible House, and Mr. A. D. F. Randolph's, No. 770 Broadway.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LEWIS C. FREEMAN, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Lewis C. Freeman, of the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 14th day of March, 1870, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 37 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 18th day of February, 1870. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

f19-law3wSa*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH P. BROUNER and TOWNSEND JACKSON, comprising the firm of J. P. Brouner & Co., bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Joseph P. Brouner and Townsend Jackson, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon creditors' petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 18th day of February, A. D. 1870. WILLIAM F. JOBBINS, Assignee, Nos. 75 and 77 Duane-st., Post Office Box No. 2,225.

fe19-law3wSa*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—This is to give notice, that by an indenture bearing date the 4th day of March, A. D. 1870, JOSEPH P. HOWARD, of the City of New-York, County of New-York, and State of New-York, and EDWARD T. HOWARD, of the City of Brooklyn, County of Kings, and State of New York, have conveyed and assigned all their real estate and effects whatsoever to Isaac P. Olmstead as trustee, upon trust, for the benefit of all the creditors of said Joseph P. Howard and Edward T. Howard, and that the said conveyance was duly executed according to the provisions of the 43d section of the Bankrupt act of March 2, 1867.—Dated this 4th day of March, A. D. 1870. ISAAC P. OLMSTEAD, Trustee.

mh5-law3wS*

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN McGOVERN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in Bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of John McGovern, late of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors; and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 33 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 21st day of March, A. D. 1870, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court. S. B. HARLOW, Marshal, Messenger.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of STEPHEN BROWN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Theodore B. Gates, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Stephen Brown, of the town of Coxsackie, in the County of Greene, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at Coxsackie, the 1st day of February, A. D. 1870. JOHN B. BRONK, Assignee.

mh5-law3wSa

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES PAINTER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Theodore B. Gates, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Charles Painter, of the town of Coxsackie, in the County of Greene and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at Coxsackie, March 3, 1870.

[illegible] JOHN B. BRONK, Assignee.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager....Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Doors open at 7½. To commence at 8 o'clock.
EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SATURDAY,
and
SATURDAY MATINEE AT 1½ P. M.
will be presented Dion Boucicault's and J. H. Byron's drama, in five acts, of

LOST AT SEA,

Produced, after careful preparation, with NEW MUSIC, SCENERY, APPOINTMENTS, COSTUMES, and MECHANICAL EFFECTS, and Cast as follows:

Mr. J. W. WALLACK, Mr. C. FISHER, Mr. J. H. STODDART, Miss EFFIE GERMON, Mr. OWEN MARLOWE, Mr. HIELD, Mr. E. M. HOLLAND, Mr. J. W. LEONARD, Mr. J. PECK, Mr. QUIGLEY, Mr. DURAND, Mr. BOWEN, Miss MADELINE HENRIQUES, Mrs. JOHN SEFTON, Mrs. L. PHILLIPS, Miss FOWLER, Miss CLAYTON, Miss JENNIE TIMONY.

THE GREAT SCENES,
THE DRAWING ROOM AT ACTON,
EXTERIOR OF ACTON VILLA,
THE PIER AT HUNGERFORD,
THE BANKING HOUSE,
AND THE
MARVELOUSLY REAL
BURNING ATTIC.
SATURDAY NIGHT—MASKS AND FACES.

In preparation, a new comedy by Tom Taylor. Also, two legitimate old comedies that have not been acted for several years.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager...Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Doors open 7½. Commences at 8.

THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING, MARCH 5, will be presented, third time this season, the beautiful play, by Charles Reade and Tom Taylor, entitled MASKS AND FACES, with elegant Scenery, Appointments, Costumes, and Excellent Cast.

Characters by Mr. CHARLES FISHER, Mr. RINGGOLD, Mr. HIELD, Mr. LEONARD, Mr. ROCKWELL, Mr. E. HOLLAND, Mr. PECK, Mr. CURRAN, Mr. MARLOWE, Mr. WILLIAMSON, Mr. TOM OWENS, Master CORMACK, Miss JENNY TIMONY, Miss MADELINE HENRIQUES, Miss LOUISA MOORE, Miss FANNY GREENE, Miss LAURA PHILLIPS, Miss TIMONY, Miss JENNIE DAY.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

THE GREAT PARISIAN SENSATION,
"FROU FROU!"
EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY AT 2
FROU FROU!
GRAND EXTRA MATINEE,
WEDNESDAY, March 9, at 1 o'clock.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE

Successor to Barnum's.—Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
OPEN EVERY DAY AND EVENING.

SATURDAY MATINEE and EVENING.	A GRAND BILL. THE GOLDEN BUBBLE, Mr. DOMINICK MURRAY, FAUST and BLONDES. A GRAND BILL.

Next MONDAY, the BLONDES, and Miss Jennie Wilmore, Mr. F. Rogers and W. V. Fiske in Pygmalion.

STEINWAY HALL.

MONDAY EVENING, March 7, 1870.

Miss ANNA MEHLIG'S GRAND CONCERT, on which occasion she will be assisted by Mlle. CLARA PERL, Prima Donna Assoluta from the Imperial Opera, Vienna. Her first appearance in America.

Mr. S. B. MILLS, the eminent Pianist.
Mr. WENZEL KOPTA, Violin.
Mr. CHAS. WERNER, Violoncello.
Mr. J. P. MORGAN, Organ.
Mr. CHARLES FRADEL, Accompanist.

Tickets of admission, $1. Can be obtained at all the principal music stores. Reserved seats, 50 cents extra; at G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; the Theatre Ticket Office, No. 114 Broadway, and at the hall on the evening of the concert.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

FOURTH CONCERT, MARCH 5, AT 8 P. M.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
MRS. EMILY DAVISON,
The distinguished amateur vocalist.
MR. F. BERGNER, the eminent violoncellist.
Messrs. F. RIETZEL, L. OHLEMANN, E. BOEHM, A. SOHST, H. SCHMITZ,
The celebrated instrumentalists.
GRAND ORCHESTRA OF 100.
HERR CARL BERGMANN, Conductor.
R. OGDEN DOREMUS, M. D., President.
D. SCHAAD, Secretary.

WALLACK'S.

THIS (SATURDAY,) MARCH 5.
Doors open at 1; commences 1½.

MATINEE. LOST AT SEA. MATINEE.
MATINEE. LOST AT SEA. MATINEE.
MATINEE. LOST AT SEA. MATINEE.

Admission, $1. No extra charge for reserved seats in dress circle. Orchestra chairs, $1 50.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE No. 40 Washington-square, (South,) GEORGE W CLARKE, A. M., Principal, fits boys of all ages for business or college on reasonable terms.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLlege, Nos. 873 and 875 Broadway, corner 18th-st.—Bookkeeping, writing, arithmetic, &c. Open day and evening. A private parlor reserved for ladies.

PREPARATION FOR COLLEGE

AT
NEWPORT, R. I.

The subscriber will be prepared (D. V.) to read with pupils for the American and English Universities, at his residence in Newport, during the approaching Summer season. He also receives four pupils as boarders. Terms can be learned on application.

As only a few hours daily are still disengaged, an early application is suggested.

E. R. HUMPHREYS, LL.D.
MOUNT VERNON-COURT, NEWPORT, R. I., }
Feb. 15, 1870. }

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 101 East 38th-st., corner of Park-av., Murray Hill, will commence its sixth year the 22d September. Circulars sent on request.

LESSONS IN ENGLISH, FRENCH—in which the advertiser is well versed—Latin, and the rudiments of Spanish, would be imparted by a lady graduate of large experience, and who is possessed of most satisfactory credentials; salary neither demanded or expected; simply a home for a very brief period; in default of securing the above position, would assume the duties of visiting governess at a moderate remuneration; references unexceptionable. Address for one week H. ALLINGWORTH, Brooklyn.

A GOOD BOARDING AND DAY school for sale on reasonable terms; a rare opportunity, and one which should not be missed. For further particulars address SCHOOL, Box No. 102 *Times* Office, New-York.

THERE IS A VACANCY IN ST. MARY'S Seminary, Flushing, L. I., under charge of Sisters of St. Joseph, for a few more small boys under ten years of age; terms moderate. For further particulars, send for prospectus.

PARIS.—INSTITUTION ACHET DE MASSY, for young ladies, conducted by Mme. MIGNARD, 37 Rue des Belles Feuilles Arc de Triomphe; a comfortable house, large garden, superior education; separate apartments for ladies desirous of learning French.

PENNINGTON SEMINARY.—THE care, comfort and progress of the student guaranteed. Cost per year, $210. Address THOS. HANLON, Pennington, N. J.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INstitute, Pittsfield, Mass., Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal. The next semi-annual term opens March 3, 1870.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, AND Claverack College; for both sexes. Term opens April 4. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., President. Claverack, N. Y.

TELEGRAPHY PRACTICALLY taught, with the use of instruments, at TOWNSEND'S Business College, No. 186 Bowery.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT Sharon, Conn.—Spring term commences March 21. Rev. R. D. GARDNER, Principal.

NEWBURGH INSTITUTE—A FAMILY School for Boys. Spring term begins April 11. For circulars, &c., address H. W. Siglar, Newburgh, N. Y.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL—NO. 212 5th-av., with primary department and gymnasium.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, BRIDGEport, Conn. Miss EMILY NELSON, Principal.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A SINGLE GENTLEMAN CAN OBTAIN a handsomely-furnished room on second floor of a first-class house, located in 39th-st., east of Madison-av.; family strictly private. Address, with name, S., Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, HAVING NEVER taken boarders, will accommodate two gentlemen rooming together. Terms moderate. Location 39th-st. and Lexington-av. Address H. O., Box No. 172 *Times* Office.

BOARD—NO. 136 MADISON-AV., CORNER 31st-st., very delightful parlor and bedroom on second floor, with superior table, may be secured for a few weeks at reduced price, during the temporary absence of regular occupant.

PARK-AVENUE HOTEL, PARK-AV., 41st and 42d sts.—200 handsomely furnished rooms, in suites or singly; family restaurant, best and cheapest in the City.

NO. 31 WEST 32D-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—An entire second floor, consisting of four rooms, bath, &c., to let, in consequence of a family going South; private table; references exchanged.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL RENT A handsomely-furnished bedroom on the second floor to a gentleman without board. Apply at No. 248 4th-av., near 20th-st.

NO. 72 WEST 35TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH and 6th avs.—A pleasant furnished front room, with board for one or two gentlemen; references exchanged.

NO. 94 WEST 30TH-ST.,—PLEASANT rooms, suitable for gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen.

ROOMS, SINGLY OR EN SUITE; ALSO small rooms, with first-class board, at No. 71 West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; references.

TWO ROOMS TO LET ON THIRD FLOOR, with or without board. Apply at No. 74 Lexington-av.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

Corner of 23d-st. and 8th-av.

JAMES FISK, Jr.......................Proprietor
JOHN F. COLE..............Manager and Treasurer
THE DRAMATIC EXCITEMENT
THE DRAMATIC EXCITEMENT
culminating in STANDING ROOM ONLY
THE NIGHTLY ANNOUNCEMENT.
Houses literally packed to witness the
12 TEMPTATIONS. 12
12 TEMPTATIONS. 12
12 TEMPTATIONS. 12

The most gorgeous, most elaborate and most successful spectacle of ANCIENT OR MODERN TIMES, witnessed during the past three weeks by over 98,000.

SPECTACLE. BALLET. OPERA.
SPECTACLE. BALLET. OPERA.
DRAMA. PANTOMIME.
DRAMA. PANTOMIME.
ROZE. AJAX. BRUNETTI.
ROZE. AJAX. BRUNETTI.
GRAND TRANSFORMATION SCENE.
GRAND TRANSFORMATION SCENE.
THE MARVEL OF THE AGE.
THE MARVEL OF THE AGE.
EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE.
EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE.
SECURE YOUR SEATS.
SECURE YOUR SEATS.

Seats secured ten days in advance, at the box office, also at Schirmer's music store, No. 701 Broadway, and at the Erie Railroad Ticket Office, corner 23d-st. and Broadway.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessees and Managers.........JARRETT & PALMER
TWO PERFORMANCES TO-DAY.
AFTERNOON AT 2—EVENING AT 8.
SECOND WEEK AND DECIDED SUCCESS OF
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS,
Who will sustain the leading roles in Edmund Falconer's new and original three-act drama, entitled
INNISFALLEN;
OR,
THE MEN IN THE GAP.

The piece presented with a
SELECTED CAST. NEW SCENERY,
NEW MECHANISM, NEW COSTUMES,
NEW PROPERTIES, NEW MUSIC
and
TELBIN'S PANORAMA,
Imported expressly for this piece at a
VAST EXPENSE.
Seats secured six days in advance.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

MATINEE THIS DAY AT 2.
MATINEE THIS DAY AT 2.

THIRD WEEK.	THIRD WEEK.	THIRD WEEK.
GEO. L. FOX, HAMLET.	THE	HAMLET. GEO. L. FOX,
GEO. L. FOX, HAMLET.	GREATEST COMIC	HAMLET. GEO. L. FOX,
GEO. L. FOX, HAMLET.	SENSATION OF	HAMLET. GEO. L. FOX,
GEO. L. FOX, HAMLET.	THE AGE, PROCLAIMED	HAMLET. GEO. L. FOX,
GEO. L. FOX, HAMLET.	THE SUCCESS OF	HAMLET. GEO. L. FOX,
GEO. L. FOX, HAMLET.	THE SEASON. EVERY EVENING.	HAMLET. GEO. L. FOX,
GEO. L. FOX, HAMLET.	MATINEES WED. AND SAT.	HAMLET. GEO. L. FOX.

Seats secured TWO WEEKS in advance at the box office, and at the Theatre Ticket Office, 114 Broadway.

BOWERY THEATRE.

GRAND MATINEE AT 2 O'CLOCK.
MISS KATE FISHER.
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.
EVENING AT 7½—CHILD OF THE SAVANNAH.
JACK SHEPPARD. NORWEGIAN WRECKERS.
GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN, SUNDAY EVENING.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS,

NO. 585 BROADWAY.
GREAT SUCCESS—HUNDREDS TURNED AWAY.
Great Success of the Thirteen Temptations.
Great Success of the Thirteen Temptations.
Great Success of the Thirteen Temptations.

Delightful yells at the Fat Men's Ball. The Fat Men's Ball the Frisco's greatest Burlesque. Take your partner to the Fat Men's Ball TO-MORROW NIGHT.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS,

No. 720 Broadway.
Continued success of Herve's comic opera,
LE PETIT FAUST
LEON.............................MARGUERITE.
This opera is now running its second year in Paris.

WALLACK'S.

THIS (SATURDAY,) MARCH 5.
Doors open at 1; commences 1½.

MATINEE. LOST AT SEA. MATINEE.
MATINEE. LOST AT SEA. MATINEE.
MATINEE. LOST AT SEA. MATINEE.

Admission, $1. No extra charge for reserved seats in dress circle. Orchestra chairs, $1 50.

GRAND CHARITY CONCERT.

AT Y. M. C. ASSOCIATION HALL,
On TUESDAY EVENING, March 8,

by Misses CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG, KEMPTON, HATTIE GIBBS, Messrs. J. W. HILL, CENTEMERI, J. N. PATTISON, Signor MORA, and a full chorus. Tickets $2, to be had at Beer & Schirmer's, Fifth-avenue Hotel, and at door.

THE CONCERT OF THE SEASON.

WILL CLOSE.—THE THIRD WINTER Exhibition of the NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN will close SATURDAY NIGHT, March 5.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S

CLASSES FOR DANCING,
Nos. 212 and 681 5th-av.
MORNINGS, AFTERNOONS AND EVENINGS
FOR CHILDREN, LADIES OR GENTLEMEN.
CAN COMMENCE AT ANY TIME.
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HLASKO'S ACADEMY OF DANCING 64 West 34th-st.—Morning and afternoon classes daily. Gentlemen Monday and Thursday, at 8 P. M.

MUSICAL.

PIANIST ACADEMY.

No. 116 East 22d-st.

THIRD QUARTER

will commence on the 14th of March. Office hours between 1 and 2 o'clock.

PROFESSORS:

OTTO SINGER, Piano, S. P. WARREN, Harmony,
BERNARDUS BACKELMAN, Leader.

A GREAT OFFER!!!

HORACE WATERS, NO. 481 BROADWAY, will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, at extremely low prices, for cash, during this month, or will take from $5 to $25 monthly until paid; the same to let, and rent money applied if purchased. New Chickering pianos to rent. Monthly installments received for same.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO, CHEAP, call at MERRELL'S wareroom, 8 Union-square. Sold on installments or rented; any way to suit customers. Only look at them before you decide elsewhere.

DRY GOODS.

PARIS. AU PETIT ST. THOMAS,
RUE DE BAC NOS. 27, 29, 31, 33, 35;
NO. 25 RUE DE L'UNIVERSITE.

This house, established upwards of fifty years, is universally known and famed as one of the first establishments in Paris, in which thorough confidence may be placed. In its immense premises, which all foreigners should visit, will be found, at the lowest prices, the most complete assortment of

Silks, First Novelties
India and French Cashmere Shawls,
Woolens, Lace, Lingerie,
Ready-made Articles for Ladies,
Mantles, Cloaks, Furs,
Cotton and Thread Stuffs, Hosiery,
Gloves, Ribbons, Trimmings, Carpets,
Articles of Furniture, Wedding Outfits.
English Assistants. Fixed Price.

$30.000 WORTH OF REAL French Corsets at less than cost of importation. W. A. CORR, 222 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MONUMENTS AND FLOOR TILING.

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NOS. 97 TO 105 EAST HOUSTON-ST.

S. KLABER & CO., MARBLE works, formerly No. 52 1st-av., now Nos. 217 to 223 West 51st-st., marble and marbleized mantels, monuments, headstones, tiles, wainscoting, latest designs at greatly reduced prices.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANtels.—500 mantels of the latest designs on hand; a liberal discount allowed on all bills sold this month. A. KLABER, 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Rich and elegant designs, from $9, $12, $15 up to $250. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

MEDICAL

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARriage—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

LOSS OF MANHOOD OR IMPOTENCY, resulting from the follies of youth or other cause, young, middle-aged, or even old men, permanently restored to manly vigor. Those afflicted should be careful in selecting a physician. Dr. LEWIS has given his special attention to the cure of private diseases without mercury for the last forty years in New-York City. Office No. 7 Beach-st.

DR. OLIN, CONFIDENTIAL PHYsician, No. 27 Bond-st., of Union-wide reputation, cures the unfortunate. Boarding for patients in the establishment if desired. No matter who failed, state your case. Consultation free. Send three stamps for sealed pamphlet. Hours 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. HUNTER, NO. 58 BOND-ST., ONE door from Bowery, (late of No. 3 Division-st.,) can cure worse cases of private diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no charge. Consultation and medicine, $5. Book, 60 pages, gratis.

DR. EVANS' OFFICE, NO. 94 CHATham-st., only place for speedy cure of private diseases; manhood restored by Dr. EVANS' Elixir.

NERVOUS DEBILITY AND PRIVATE complaints of either sex cured by Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st. Manhood restored in fifteen minutes.

$1,000 REWARD FOR ANY PRIVATE disease that Dr. EVANS' remedies fail to cure. Apply to Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

A fire broke out at 3 o'clock yesterday morning in the tailor shop of WM. METTINGER, on the first floor of No. 48½ Oak-street, whose stock and furniture were totally destroyed, causing him a loss of $1,000; partially covered by insurance, as he has $400 on stock and $500 on furniture. The upper portion of the building was occupied as lodging rooms, and escaped without serious damage. The building, owned by GEORGE JACKSON, will require $500 for repairs.

By reference to our advertising columns it will be noticed that Rev. Dr. CLARK, of Albany, will preach on the subject of "The Bible and School Question," in the Forty-second-street Church, the late Dr. SCOTT'S. This Bible question is just now engrossing the most profound attention all over the country, and we doubt not there will be a large attendance on this occasion.

The next lecture of the Cooper Union free course for the people will be given this evening in the large hall by LOUIS ELSBERG, M.D., Clinical Professor of Diseases of the Throat in the University of New-York, on "Hearing, Voice and Speech." The lecture will be illustrated by numerous experiments, models and drawings. Dr. ELSBERG'S popular reputation will doubtless draw a crowded house.

An entertainment announced as the "Fat Woman's Ball," was given at Military Hall, in the Bowery, last evening. The ball proved to be a misnomer, there being scarcely any corpulent female present. Messrs. FRANK DUFFY and THOMAS BRADY were conspicuous as managers of the affair, which passed off to the satisfaction of all concerned.

A druggist named F. SCHMIDT, doing business in Fifth-street, was held yesterday for examination, in the United States Commissioner's Office, on a charge of selling liquor at retail without a license.

The examination in regard to the alleged misconduct of GEORGE TAYLOR, otherwise MAYHEW, the night watchman at the Custom House, has been adjourned until Monday next.

The North Hudson County Ferry Company bill, now before the State Legislature, authorizes the organization of the Company with a capital of $250,000, and provides that, when $100,000 shall have been subscribed, two boats shall begin running regularly from Fifteenth-street in Hoboken to two given points in New-York.

The Watch Case Makers' Benevolent and Protective Union, of this City, held their annual ball at the Germania Assembly Rooms, last night, which was well attended, and a creditable and happy affair.

The first annual ball of the Derry Walls Loyal Orange County Lodge came off last evening at Apollo Hall, corner of Broadway and Twenty-eighth-street. The attendance was numerous and fashionable, the music excellent, and the arrangements under efficient committees conducted in a very satisfactory manner. The proceedings commenced at 10 o'clock, and did not end until a late hour this morning.

The German Legal Aid Society of this City, held a regular monthly meeting at No. 10 Stanton-street, last evening, Mr. S. HERZBERG presiding. The monthly report was made by the President, and a permanent constitution, together with by-laws, discussed and adopted by the meeting. The ends of the Society are to aid the poor Germans, lacking the necessary knowledge of the language and laws of this country, in law cases.

The members of the Shanghae Association held their annual ball last evening at Irving Hall. The festivities were second to none of the many interesting balls that have come off at that hall this season, and were enjoyed with a thorough zest by a large and select company.

ELLERBOCK, MCCULLAGH & IMHORST, of No. 49 Beaver-street, extensive importers of wines, have been indicted by the United States Grand Jury for undervaluing in the invoices wines imported by them. A civil suit is pending in the United States District Court against the same parties to recover $40,000 for alleged undervaluation.

A fire occurred last evening in the new dwelling No. 7 East Forty-seventh-street, owned by ANDREW J. GARVEY, doing a damage of $20,000. The fire was caused by a furnace used for drying the building. The building was insured for $80,000 in City companies. It was not yet fully finished and had never been occupied.

The Tenth Annual Commencement of the New-York Homepathic Medical College takes place this evening at the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, Twenty-third-street and Fourth-avenue. Valedictory addresses will be delivered by Professor JAS. A. CARMICHAEL, M. D., and by S. H. CARROLL of the graduating class.

The friends of Mr. MEEHAN, of the *Irish-American*, say that he is somewhat improved. At any rate he was easier and did not suffer so much yesterday as he had done the first day or two after he was shot.

The German-American School Club of the Fifth Ward met at No. 131 Franklin-street last night, Mr. B. A. POHLMANN presiding, when they resolved to circulate a petition for signatures in the ward, for the introduction of German as a regular branch of instruction in the Grammar schools, and to present it to the Board of School Trustees of the ward.

CORNELIUS OAKLEY, who, with his brother, EDWARD J., has been indicted for embezzling the funds of the Merchants' Exchange National Bank, of which the last named was the cashier, has surrendered himself before Commissioner SHIELDS, and given $10,000 bail to appear for trial.

At the Yorkville Police Court yesterday, JAMES SLATTERY, charged with stealing some lead pipe and a brass faucet, in all of the value of $5, from Mr. GEO. HOLBERTON, of No. 700 Third-avenue, was committed for trial by Justice COULTER.

The controversy among Safe manufacturers will be quickened by the fresh evidence in favor of the Herring Champion Safe, furnished by the late disastrous fire in Galveston.

WM. EAGER was arraigned before Justice DOWLING yesterday on a charge of receiving a piece of satin stolen by MORRIS DAVIS from the premises of ISAAC HARLEM, at No. 339 Pearl-street, at a price far below its real value. He was fully committed for trial, as was also the thief.

JAMES and MICHAEL GERITY and PATRICK MEHAN, who so brutally assaulted PATRICK MCKENNA, of No. 72 Mulberry-street, in Baxter-street, were yesterday committed to the Tombs by Justice DOWLING to await the result of the wounded man's injuries.

JOSEPH FRAZIER, of No. 228 Eldridge-street, was arrested yesterday on the complaint of WM. WALSH, now an inmate of the House of Detention, who accuses him of having stolen a pocket book, containing a small sum of money, from his pantaloons pocket. The complainant displayed his money in a grocery, and during a sham fight the robbery was committed. Justice DOWLING held the prisoner for trial.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner KEENAN, in the case of ANDREW MCGOWAN, aged 85, who was killed by a New-Haven Railroad train at One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street and Fourth-avenue, on the 1st inst. The jury censured the Company for their neglect and exonerated the engineer.

MARGARET COCHRANE, 50 years of age, dropped dead last evening, at No. 233 East Twenty-fifth-street, while sweeping her room. The Coroner was notified to hold an inquest.

GEORGE WALTER, of No. 311 Broadway, Hoboken, fell, yesterday, on the sidewalk, corner of Broadway and Church-street, and broke his leg. He was taken home.

A fire occurred last evening in the store of GERMAN & BROTHERS, opticians, at No. 248 Eighth-avenue, doing a damage to stock of $150; fully insured in the Manhattan Company.

At the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, before Judge COX, MARY DRISCOLL, a domestic in the employ of CHARLES R. MILLER, was charged with stealing a breastpin and a quantity of clothing, valued at $103. The property was discovered in her possession, and she was held to answer.

WALTER BROWN, the champion oarsman, started last night from this City for Pittsburg, where he proposes making a rowing match with JAMES COULTER.

BROOKLYN.

About 11 o'clock yesterday evening, an attempt was made to effect an entrance into the Carroll Park Bank, corner of President and Court streets. While an opening was being made by breaking the glass of one of the unprotected front windows with a large stone, the noise attracted an officer to the spot, and two men were seen to run away. They were not identified, and their capture proved impossible.

District-Attorney MORRIS will move in the election fraud cases on Monday. Several witnesses have been subpoenaed and a time for their examination will be fixed.

A kerosene lamp exploded at 6:30 o'clock yesterday evening in a millinery store at No. ... Ewen-street, by which Mrs. FASTANACH was severely burnt, and goods to the amount of $10 were destroyed.

CHAMBERS, the murderer of Mr. VOORHEES, will be arraigned before the Court of Oyer and Terminer on Monday, when a day will be fixed for the trial.

EDWARD CODY, residing at No. 86 Hudson-avenue, fell yesterday afternoon into the main hold of the steamer *Port-au-Prince*, at present lying at the Empire Stores. CODY had several ribs broken and was otherwise injured. He was taken to the City Hospital.

The Superior Court having affirmed the capital sentence pronounced upon OWEN HAND, he will be brought up for final sentence on Monday.

A fire took place in the shipyard of Mr. J. DEAN, Partition-street, yesterday afternoon, caused by the boiling over of a pot of tar. It was promptly suppressed and the damages amounted to only about $100.

LONG ISLAND.

The barn of JAMES DARE, in Middle Village, was broken open last Sunday night, and a valuable horse taken, but the thief was discovered before getting far away and the horse secured. The thief escaped. Tuesday night the thieves were more successful, breaking open the barn and securing two farm horses of J. T. FURMAN. Officers on Thursday night succeeded in arresting a young man in New-York who had been at work in Newtown for some time past, and who was known by the name of "Dave," and yesterday Officer LYMAN, of Hunter's Point, succeeded in arresting another reputed horse thief, who is believed to be mixed up in the matter. Both of the men were locked up.

It is rumored that a combination has been formed in Hunter's Point between the railroad interests centering there and the manufacturers of that village to defeat the city charter for the new Long Island city. They claim that the taxes will be increased to such an extent that it will necessitate the removal of their factories.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

MR. MOONEY, Member of Assembly for the First District of Westchester County, in addition to the bill recently introduced by him for the establishment of a Justice's Court in the town of Morrisania, which would entail an expense of some $15,000 to $20,000 annually upon the town, has presented another bill to establish a Justice's Court for the towns of Westchester and West Farms, to be known as the City Court of Westchester, and the election of a Justice for the term of fourteen years, at a salary of $6,000, and a Clerk at $3,500, together with other officials at $5 per day. The expenses to be defrayed equally by the towns named; but the voters of Westchester only are to have the privilege of voting for the person who is to preside on the Bench.

Rev. Mr. BLINN, pastor of the First Congregational Church of Morrisania, has announced his intention of delivering a discourse on Sunday evening next, in which he will tell his hearers how to cure intemperance, and Rev. N. H. CHAMBERLAIN, rector of Trinity Church, will deliver a lecture on Sunday evening on the "English Reformation—the Monks and the English Church."

Through the efforts of Hon. CLARKSON N. POTTER, member of Congress, the village of Morrisania is now favored with two mails daily from the City.

NEW-JERSEY.

HENRY TAUGEMAN, a bartender in Newark-street, Hoboken, is charged by JAMES THOMPSON with the commission of a brutal assault in his saloon on Thursday night. The cause of the quarrel was THOMPSON'S refusal to pay 20 cents for a drink of whisky.

The Legislative Committee appointed to inspect the site for the proposed lunatic asylum at Snake Hill were not favorably impressed with the advantages offered.

A petition was circulated in Hudson City yesterday calling upon the Legislature to compare Mr. BACOT'S estimates of the cost of the new boulevard with the estimates made by the Commissioners. The estimates made by Mr. BACOT fix the cost at over $6,000,000.

The Newark Pharmaceutical Association have elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, C. W. BADGER; Vice-President, CHARLES HOLZSCHULER; Secretary, R. W. VANDERVOORT; Treasurer, JOHN B. LEE.

The following officers of the Jersey City Yacht Club have been elected: Commodore, S. P. Hill; Vice-Commodore, C. A. Hopkins; Treasurer, A. B. Reynolds; Secretary, Charles H. Lander; Measurer, S. C. Ketchum; Steward, James Le Grand. Directors—S. P. Hill, C. A. Hopkins, A. B. Reynolds, C. H. Lander, S. C. Ketchum, J. Jardine, A. Clerk, Dr. H. C. Walton, F. Gram, Wm. Hughes, C. A. Smith. Finance Committee—Henry Jahne, J. Jardine, C. A. Smith. Standing Committee—C. A. Smith, J. Kayler, E. J. Wooley.

The Democrats of East Orange have nominated the following ticket: Town Clerk, Frederick Adams; Judge of Election, Moses H. Williams; Town Committee—J. W. Randall, R. B. Harrison, V. J. Hedden, John Ray, W. Tompkins; Assessor, James E. Reynolds; Collector—Thompson C. Munn; Chosen Freeholders—James Peck, E. O. Doremus; Commissioners of Appeals—Henry Porter, Alexander C. Percy, J. H. Condit; Surveyors of Highways—Asa B. Munn, Reuben W. Dodd; Overseer of Poor—Richard B. Harrison; Justices of the Peace—Joseph Booth, Israel H. Gerry; Constables, Jonathan H. Edwards, Horace W. Crane, George Bath, Asa B. Munn.

A new Methodist church is soon to be erected on Clinton-avenue, corner of Murray-street, Newark, at a cost of $100,000.

A few days ago, while a party of men were engaged in getting out ice at Hartshorn's Millpond, near Freehold, one of them, a colored man named GEORGE FIELDS, broke through and was drowned. The rest endeavored to rescue him, and in doing so another colored man, STEPHEN JOHNSON, was also drowned. The bodies, after a considerable time, were found. The accident created quite a sensation in the village, and the funeral of each was largely attended.

The trial of Paymaster MELLACK, of the United States Navy, which has been continued before Judge FIELD, in the United States Court at Trenton during the past three days, was concluded yesterday. He was sued with his securities for a discrepancy in his accounts of $5,000. The jury had not returned a verdict when our reporter left.

The Newark Station House provided quarters for 1,350 lodgers during February, of which 517 were Irish, 293 German, 102 English, and 347 Americans, the remainder being of other nationalities, representing in all thirteen different Governments.

At a recent fire in Freehold, the store and dwelling of Mr. R. H. HARTSHORNE, with their contents were entirely destroyed. Loss about $11,000; insured for $7,000.

In the United States Court at Trenton, yesterday, AUGUST KUSTMAN was put on trial for passing counterfeit money.

Labor Meetings Last Night.

The Plate Printers' Society held a special meeting last night at No. 68 East Broadway, to take action on the death of a fellow workman.

The Bluestone Cutters and Flaggers held their regular monthly meeting last night at No. 316 West Thirty-sixth-street, and reëlected the old Board of officers, with the exception of the Recording Secretary, for the ensuing three months. The officers are: JOHN YOUNG, President; C. COX, Vice-President; P. Fitzgibbons, Financial Secretary; G. Crawford, Recording Secretary; J. Morrison, Treasurer, and Messrs. Young, Clark and McDonald, Trustees. It was also reported that all the bosses had, pursuant to a previous agreement, notified their men that after the 14th inst. their wages would be reduced from $4 50 per day to $4, and that they must work ten hours instead of nine as at present. No action was taken by the meeting on this question.

A meeting of the Workingmens' Union was held last night at No. 267 Bowery. The Life and Limb bill was discussed, and the other bills now before the Legislature. The journeymen tailors instructed their delegate to protest against the introduction of political topics into their meetings. This union is in a most prosperous condition. The boss carpenters and joiners have resolved to reduce the wages of their men to $3 50 per day. Typographical Union No. 6 reported a strike in POLHEMUS' printing house. The iron moulders' strike still continues. The Umbrella and Parasol Makers' Union has been fully organized. Mr. YOUNG stated they should either be admitted to representation in this body, or a Workingwomens' Union should be established. The framers sent in their resignation as members of the Union.

Professor Waterhouse Hawkins on Animal Life.

The third course of scientific lectures before the Young Men's Christian Association of this City was inaugurated last evening, before quite a large audience, by Professor W. HAWKINS. The lecturer's subject was "The Animal Life of the World," and was illustrated throughout by numerous drawings on a large blackboard, drawn with that marvelous skill and precision for which Professor HAWKINS is celebrated. After a few pleasant introductory remarks, the lecturer drew some sketches of the earliest species of animal life found on the globe. The historical aspects of discoveries relating to ancient beings was discussed. The corelation of the bones, with their influence on the vital organs, was alluded to. The ganglion of the nerves was likened to an electric battery, with its main cable called the spinal cord. The simile was faithfully carried out, and the various message wires and stations placed in their respective localities, the Professor explaining clearly and distinctly the workings and uses of each part, until at length the complete vertebrated animal sprang into sudden life by a few strokes of the master's pencil. A unity of plan existed through all the different classes of animals. This was beautifully exhibited by changing, with a few chalk lines, the appearance of the animal on the blackboard to a sample of each of the different classes. The lecturer was warmly applauded throughout. The lecture next Friday will be on reptiles and the the age of dragons.

Wintry Weather—Skating at the Rinks.

Yesterday was a bleak wintry day. About midnight on Thursday the sky began to be covered with the thin, hazy clouds of the *cerro-cumulus* formation. The haziness thickened from hour to hour until sunrise. Then for the remainder of the day the sky remained overcast. The wind changed from the northwest to the northeast between 5 and 6 in the morning. At 12:14 P. M. small hail from a northeast storm began to fall. Either snow or small hail fell from 12:14 to 3, and snow from 3 to 11 at night. Snow depth at 9 P. [illegible] ... The [illegible] at 3 [illegible] 4 A. M. [illegible] A. M. to 6 [illegible] at 11 north. [illegible] was never better. [illegible] storms, and while [illegible] a new surface is prepared each morning. At the Empire Rink there will be a boys' race to-day for prizes. At the Brooklyn Rink the champion CURTIS gives an exhibition each afternoon and evening. To-night there will be a contest for a $100 gold medal. MEAD and FISHER, of this City, and BRADY, of Brooklyn, will skate for the trophy. In addition to CALLIE CURTIS and the skating match, there will be a number of the crack skaters of the New-York, Empire City and Brooklyn Clubs present.

THE BAY BRIDGE TRAGEDY.

Two Station House Lodgers Quarrel for the Possession of Fifteen Cents—One of them Thrown into the Water, and Killed.

The murder at the Bay Bridge, on the New-Jersey Central Railroad, a brief account of which was given in these columns yesterday, appears, upon further investigation, to have been the result of a quarrel between two vagrants for the possession of fifteen cents, and to have been perpetrated with great violence and atrocity. The scene of the murder was so far removed from any human habitation, and the circumstances of the case were so difficult to ascertain, that it was not until yesterday afternoon that the facts of the case came to be fully known, and even now much depends upon the statements of the arrested party who is charged with the commission of the crime.

On Thursday morning two vagrants, GEORGE ROEHAG and another—the victim in the tragedy whose name is unknown, owing to the failure of the station-house keeper to record it—left the Fourth Ward lodgers' room in Elizabeth, and walked up Broad-street to a lager-beer saloon, where they purchased bread and beer. They then walked along the track of the Central Railroad to Elizabethport, eating their scanty breakfast as they walked, and making slow progress towards New-York. ROEHAG was dressed in light-blue army pantaloons, black threadbare sack coat, a slouched hat, and a pair of worn-out boots stuffed with rags to prevent injury to his feet in his frequent tramps. His companion was poorly clad in a gray coat, plaid pantaloons and a dirty white cap. As they neared the Central Railroad drawbridge over Newark Bay, Mr. PATRICK CLARK, one of the bridge watchmen, observed them at a distance gesticulating in an animated manner and evidently on the point of quarreling. CLARK'S attention was soon called away and he followed their movements no longer. A short time afterwards he went with Mr. JAMES FLOOD, another watchman, towards the spot where he had seen the men conversing, which was near the west side of the bay, when they found one of the men—ROEHAG—sitting upon the timbers alone, covered with blood and evidently exhausted from his struggle. The watchmen, convinced that he had fought with his companion and that he had thrown the latter off the bridge, took ROEHAG into custody at once. Their prisoner did not hesitate to tell his story upon being questioned. He said that his fellow-traveler wanted to borrow fifteen cents, and that he refused to lend it because it was nearly all the money he had. The refusal to comply with the request gave rise to angry words, and ROEHAG stated that he was at last attacked by his companion with threats that he would be thrown off the bridge if he did not give up the money. The fight, the prisoner said, was a severe one, and his own appearance bore witness to the truth of the assertion. It ended finally by the assailant being thrown off the bridge into the water below. He was borne downward by the tide, and the prisoner could not tell whether he had killed him before he threw him from the bridge, or whether he was drowned.

The prisoner said his age was 38 years; that he arrived in this country nine months ago, and had not been able to obtain employment. He was on his way from Philadelphia to New-York at the time with his companion, whose name he could not remember.

An examination of the spot where the fight occurred was soon afterwards made. Large spots of blood were found at different places within the space of two rods from the place where the man was thrown off. A search was made for the body, but it was not recovered.

Justice MEYERS, of Bayonne, held an examination of the prisoner, and upon its conclusion, late on Thursday night, the latter was sent to Elizabeth where he was incarcerated in the Union County Jail. Testimony was given at the examination by CLARK and HOOD, the watchmen, Messrs. JAMES GRANT, GEORGE WHITNEY and CHARLES MACKIN, who were cognizant each of some fact bearing upon the case.

Our reporter visited the prisoner in his cell yesterday. He is a small man of dark complexion, has a pleasing expression, and speaks frankly of the tragedy in which he took part. He says he was forced to fight for his life; that he was attacked without provocation and is willing to meet his trial.

Chess—Delmar vs. Elson.

Mr. ELSON, one of the strongest chess players of Philadelphia, while on a visit to New-York a few days ago contested five games with Mr. DELMAR, of which the latter won two, lost one, and two games were drawn. The subjoined game, one of this short contest, is given below:

RUY LOPEZ KNIGHT'S GAME.

	DELMAR. White.	ELSON. Black.
1.	P to K 4.	P to K 4.
2.	Kt to K B 3.	Kt to Q B 3.
3.	K B to Q Kt 5.	P to Q R 3.
4.	B to R 4.	K Kt to B 3.
5.	P to Q 4.	P takes P.
6.	P to K 5.	Kt to K 5.
7.	Castles.	Kt to B 4.
8.	B takes Kt.	Q P takes B.
9.	Q takes Q P.	Q takes Q.
10.	Kt takes Q.	B to K 2.
11.	B to K 3.	Kt to K 3.
12.	Kt to B 5.	P to K Kt 3.
13.	Kt takes B.	K takes Kt.
14.	Kt to B 3.	P to K B 4.
15.	P takes P en pas.	K takes P.
16.	Kt to K 4 ch.	K to Kt 2
17.	Q R to Q.	P to Q Kt 3. (a)
18.	P to K B 4.	R to K B.
19.	P to K Kt 4.	P to Q B 4.
20.	P to B 5. (b)	Kt to Q.
21.	P to B 6 ch.	K to Kt.
22.	B to R 6.	B takes P.
23.	B takes R.	B takes R.
24.	R takes B.	K takes B.
25.	R to Q 7. (c)	R to Q B.
26.	Kt to Kt 5.	P to K R 3.
27.	Kt to R 7 ch. (d)	K to Kt.
28.	R to K t 7 ch.	K to R.
29.	Kt to B 8.	

And white wins.

(a) To enable him to play bishop to Q Kt 2 in a few moves.

(b) White has obtained an advantage in position.

(c) An embarrassing move for black.

(d) His only move, for if K to K he is mated.

Sunday Liquor Selling Under the Proposed Excise Law.

To the Honorable the Legislature of the State of New-York:

The undersigned citizens of New-York respectfully but earnestly protest against the Sunday clause of the General Excise bill now before your honorable body, because the apparent prohibition of Sunday liquor selling is expressed in such ambiguous terms as will inevitably lead to its evasion, and because the sale of lager beer on Sunday is expressly allowed therein.

The permission of this Sunday traffic is contrary to the uniform policy of the State from the beginning of our history; unjustly discriminates in favor of places of resort, among which are many of the most demoralizing haunts in all our large towns and cities; will expose many persons, especially the young, to peculiar temptations to drunkenness and debauchery; and will tend to the great increase of disorder and crime, and to the disturbance of that peace and quiet on the Sabbath to which the Christian people of the State are entitled.

Norman White, Chairman.
Nathan Bishop,
Wm. A. Booth,
Robert Carter,
Thos. C. Doremus,
John Elliott,
Fred. G. Foster,
John C. Havemeyer,
David Hoadley,
John E. Parsons,
Gustav Schwab,
Wm. A. Smith,

Jonathan Sturges,
Otis D. Swan,
Wm. Walker,
F. S. Winston,
Oliver E. Wood,
James W Beekman, Recording Secretary.
Phillip Schaff,
W. W. Atterbury, Corresponding Secs.
J. M. Morrison, Treasurer.

New-York Sabbath Committee.

Isaac Ferris,
Jas. Lennox,
M. O. Roberts,
John Hall,
Robt. L. Stuart,
S. F. B. Morse,
W E. Dodge, Jr.,
M. K. Jessup,
James M. Brown,
Daniel Curry,
Alex. Stuart,
C. Scribner & Co.,
H. Ivison,
Edw. Bright,
J. S. Prime,
W. R. Vermilye,
J. & J. Stuart,
Henry Young,
A. L. Ely,
D. W. James,
R. M. Hartley,
Valent'e G. Hall,
I. N. Phelps,
Richard Irwin,
C. P. Kirkland,
Thos. H. Faile,
J. M. Halsted,
W. A. Hadden,
John W. Mott,

James Brown,
Willard Parker,
J. Cotton Smith,
Chas. N. Talbot,
Thos. DeWitt,
J. L. Schieffelin,
E. Charlier,
Stewart Brown,
W. H. De Puy,
S. B. Chittenden,
E. Monroe,
W. A. Haines,
A. G. Agnew,
Jas. Suydam,
Richard H. Bull,
H. T. Morgan,
Howard Potter,
John E. Johnson,
A. G. P. Stokes,
Daniel Parish,
Otis W. Booth,
W. S. Gilman,
B. N. Martin,
A. J. Johnson,
J. S. Harberger,
T. U. Smith,
Henry Dayton,
J. Baldwin,
H. M. Field,

C. V. S. Roosevelt,
John D. Wolfe,
Joseph Holdich,
Geo. L. Prentiss,
J. D. Stewart,
John Stewart,
S. B. Schieffelin,
H. B. Claflin,
Jer. Skidmore,
Thomas Achelis,
E. V. Haughwout,
T. C. M. Paton,
Samuel Marsh,
Theo. Gilman,
Jno. C. Brown,
A. Akin,
Z. S. Ely,
Jas. Stokes, Jr.,
R. J. Livingston,
Thos. Denny,
Henry Day,
John Slade,
A. Eldridge,
I. H. Linsly,
T. L. Thornell,
David Adee,
F. M. Geer,
and others.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 4.—Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel C. W. THOMAS arrived here this morning, and relieved Colonel HENRY W. JANES as Department Quartermaster at this post.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, March 4.—American Securities and stocks closed quiet. The following table shows the course of the market during the day:

	11:30 A. M.	2 P. M.	4:30 P. M.
Consols for money	92¼	92⅛	92¼
Consols for account	92¼@92⅜	92⅛	92¼
U. S. 5-20s of 1862	90⅞	90¾	90⅞
U. S. 5-20s of 1865 (old)	89¾	89⅝	89¾
U. S. 5-20s of 1867	88¾	88⅝	88¾
U. S. 10-40s	86¼	86	86
Ill. Cen. Railroad Shares	111	110¾	110¼
Erie Railroad Shares	21¾	....	21¾
At. and Gt. West. Shares	28¾	....	29

FRANKFORT, March 4.—United States Five-twenty Bonds opened quiet at 95¼@95⅛, and closed firm but quiet at 95⅛@95¼ for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, March 4.—The Bourse opened and closed quiet. Rentes opened at 74f. 40c., and closed at 74f. 42c.

LONDON, March 4.—Sperm Oil firm at £90 ℔ ton. Refined Petroleum dull at 10s. 9¼d. ℔ gallon. Linseed Cakes firm. Linseed Oil quiet and steady. Tallow firm.

LIVERPOOL, March 4—4:30 P. M.—COTTON—The market opened quiet, continued dull and closed with a downward tendency; Middling Uplands opened and closed at 11⅛c.; Middling Orleans at 11½d.; the sales of the day have been 8,000 bales, including 1,000 for export and speculation; the sales of the week have been 48,000 bales, of which 5,000 were taken for export; the stock in port is estimated at 292,000 bales, of which 128,000 are American; the receipts of the week have been 21,000 bales, 9,000 of which were American. The stock of Cotton at sea bound to this port is estimated at 412,000 bales, of which 284,000 are American. TRADE REPORT—The market for Yarns and Fabrics at Manchester is dull. BREADSTUFFS—No. 2 Red Western Wheat, 7s. 9d. ℔ cental. The quotations at 2 P. M. were: Wheat, 8s. 1d. ℔ cental for California White, 7s. 9d.@7s. 9d. for No. 2 Red Western, and 8s. 7d. for Red Winter. The receipts of Wheat at this port for the past three days have been 12,500 quarters, 3,000 of which were American. Flour, 20s. ℔ bbl. for Western Canal. PROVISIONS—Lard heavy. PRODUCE—Refined Petroleum, 1s. 9d. ℔ gallon.

ANTWERP, March 4.—Petroleum opened quiet at 59¼f. and closed declining, the last sales being made at 58½f. for Standard White.

HAVRE, March 4.—Cotton opened quiet, both on the spot and afloat.

BREMEN, March 4.—Petroleum opened quiet.

HAMBURG, March 4.—Petroleum opened quiet.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, March 4.—FLOUR quiet but steady at $4@$5 75 for Spring Extras. WHEAT dull; No. 2, 72½c.@77¼c.; No. 1 quiet at 85c.; in the afternoon the market was unchanged. CORN dull and scarce at 69½c.@69¾c. for No. 2; in the afternoon the market was unchanged. OATS dull and lower; No. 2, 37¼c. RYE dull but steady at 67c.@67½c. for No. 2. BARLEY dull and nominal at 65c.@70c. for No. 2. HIGHWINES nominal at 95c.@95½c. MESS PORK lower but steady at $25 75, cash, and $26 62½@$26 75 seller April. LARD dull at 12½c. MEATS quiet at 9¼c. for Dry Salted Shoulders; 12½c. for Rough Sides; 13¼c. for Short Rib Middles, loose. HAMS quiet but steady at 13c. for green. Dressed HOGS steady for light and firm for heavy shipping; sales at $10 25@$10 75, dividing on 200 lbs. Live HOGS active and steady at $8@$9 15 for Common to Extra. CATTLE dull and declined 25c.; sales at $4 25@$5 75 for Cows and light Steers; $6@$6 50 for fair to medium; $6 75@$7 25 for good to extra shipping Steers. RECEIPTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 32,000 bushels Wheat, 19,000 bushels Corn, 5,500 bushels Oats, 6,000 bushels Barley, 5,500 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—7,500 bbls. Flour, 7,000 bushels Wheat, 14,000 bushels Corn, 3,200 bushels Oats, 2,800 bushels Rye.

BUFFALO, March 4.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,800 head; the market was heavy and ¼c. lower; sales, 1,131 head at 8¼c.@8¾c. for Premium, 7½c.@7¾c. for Extra, 7c.@7¼c. for Good, 6¼c.@6½c. for Fair, and 5c.@6c. for Common to Medium. Milch Cows quiet and unchanged. HOGS—Receipts of the week, 7,179 head; the market was dull; buyers and sellers are apart; 8½c.@9c. was bid. SHEEP—Receipts, 4,221 head; the market was flat and inactive at a decline of ¼c. FLOUR neglected. WHEAT quiet; sales, 5,600 bushels Red Toledo at $1 20, in store. New CORN inactive and nominally unchanged; the quality varies very much. RYE and OATS unchanged; no sales or demand. BARLEY more active, but easy; sales, 1 car four-rowed Canada at 83½c., on the track; 1 car do. at 85c., in store; 4 cars do. at 90c., in store. PEAS dull; sale, 1 car Canada at 85c. SEEDS dull and unchanged. PORK dull at $26 50. LARD dull at 16c. HIGHWINES nominally, 99; buyers are holding off.

ST. LOUIS, March 4.—TOBACCO active. COTTON nominal. FLOUR heavy; Spring Double Extra, $4@$4 35; Fall Superfine, $4 25@$4 50; Extra, $4 50@$4 75; Double Extra, $4 80@$5 25. WHEAT—Spring lower at 86c.@87c. for No. 2; Fall dull; No. 2 Red, 98c.@$1 02; No. 1 do., $1 07½@$1 10; Choice, $1 12@$1 15. CORN dull at 75c.@76c. for mixed; 76c.@77c. for Yellow; 78c.@84c. for White. OATS unchanged. BARLEY dull at $1 for prime Wisconsin; $1 05 for Minnesota; $1 25@$1 30 for choice Fall. RYE dull at 70c.@72c. WHISKY firm at 95c. PROVISIONS nominally lower, and not enough was done to establish prices. LARD nominally lower at 14c. for choice Kettle. CATTLE active and unchanged. HOGS wanted; light to Extra, $8@$9 25. RECEIPTS—Flour, 9,500 bbls.; Wheat, 9,500 bushels; Corn, 8,000 bushels; Oats, 11,000 bushels; Barley, 3,800 bushels; Rye, 6,000 bushels.

CINCINNATI, March 4.—FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT dull at $1 06@$1 08. CORN dull at 68c.@70c.; the receipts are light. OATS dull at 48c.@53c. RYE dull and unchanged. BARLEY dull at 90c.@$1 10. COTTON nominal, with no demand; Middling offered at 21½c. TOBACCO unsettled and but little is offering; 26 hhds. sold at $11 25@$20 50. WHISKY unsettled and nominal at 94c. PROVISIONS unsettled and nominal, with no demand. Bulk SHOULDERS 9¾c. cash, and 10c., buyer April. Mess PORK offered at $26 75. Bulk SIDES 11¾c.@14½c. BACON 11½c.@15c.@16c. for Shoulders, Clear Rib and Clear Sides. LARD offered at 11½c.@14½c. for Steam and Kettle. Sugar-cured HAMS dull at 17c.@18c. EXCHANGE steady at 1-10 off buying. The decline in GOLD has a depressing effect on all articles, and but little is doing.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 4.—COTTON, receipts to-day, 6,114 bales; coastwise, 387 bales; total, 6,501 bales; exports to Great Britain, 2,098 bales; to France, 3,397 bales; coastwise, 134 bales; sales, 7,300 bales; net receipts of the week, 37,448 bales; coastwise, 1,721 bales; total, 39,169 bales; exports to Liverpool, 13,715 bales; to Havre, 7,199 bales; to Barcelona, 1,950 bales; to Cronstadt, 1,552 bales; to Vera Cruz, 471 bales; to New-York, 2,348 bales; to Boston, 1,878 bales; to Mobile, 900 bales; total, 30,013 bales; sales, 36,300 bales; stock, 254,986 bales. COTTON irregular and unsettled; Middling, nominally 21¾c.@22c. FLOUR easier at $5 60@$6 12½@$6 25. OATS, 67c. BRAN, $2. HAY, $34@$35. PORK, $29. BACON, 13c.@17c.@17¼c. LARD—Tierce, 15¼c.; Keg, 18¼. Other articles unchanged. GOLD, 113¼. Sterling EXCHANGE, 122¼. New-York Sight EXCHANGE, par.

OSWEGO, March 4.—FLOUR in good demand, but unchanged; sales 1,700 bbls. at $5 75 for No. 1 Spring; $6@$6 25 for Amber Winter; $6 50@$6 75 for White, and $7@$7 25 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet but unchanged; No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 20. CORN quiet at $1 03. BARLEY nominally $1 for Up-lake Canada. CORNMEAL, $2 25 for bolted, and $2 15 for unbolted, ℔ cwt. MILLFEED in good demand: Shorts, $18@$20; Shipstuffs, $23@$25; Middling, $30@$33 ℔ ton. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 65c.; to New-York, 55c.; to Albany, 47c.; Grain and Shipstuffs, ℔ ton, to Boston, $6 50; to New-York, $5 50; to Albany, $4 70.

BALTIMORE, March 4.—COTTON dull; Middling, 22½c. FLOUR steady and in good demand; Howard-street Superfine, $4 75@$5; do. Extra, $5 25@$6; do. Family, $6 25@$7; City Mills, Superfine, $4 75@$5 50; do. Extra, $5 50@$6; do. Family, $7@$8 75; Western Superfine, $4 75@$5; do. Extra, $5 25@$5 75; do. Family, $6 12½@$6 75. WHEAT firm and unchanged; Pennsylvania, $1 28. CORN, 93c.@94c. for White and Yellow. OATS, 54c. RYE, 90c.@95c. MESS PORK firm at $27@$27 50. BACON firm; Rib Sides, 15½c.@15¾c.; Clear Rib, 16½c.@16¾c.; Shoulders, 12¼c.@12½c.; Hams, 19c.@20c. LARD quiet at 16¼c. WHISKY dull at $1.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 4.—COTTON opened steady, but is now dull and nominal; Middling, 22c.; Sea Islands, 45c.@$1; receipts to-day, 412 bales; exports to Great Britain, 1,201 bales; coastwise, 194 bales; sales, 200 bales; net receipts of the week, 5,021 bales, of which 1,783 bales are added, consisting of Cotton not previously counted; coastwise, 34 bales; total, 5,055 bales; exports to Great Britain, 3,302 bales; coastwise, 1,428 bales; sales, 3,050 bales; stock, 21,946 bales.

LOUISVILLE, March 4.—TOBACCO firm; sales, 153 hhds., at $3 75@$7 25 for Trash to Lugs, $8@$17 75 for low to good Leaf. COTTON dull; sales, 125 bales; Low Middling, 19½c. FLOUR steady and unchanged. GRAIN unchanged. PROVISIONS dull. Mess PORK, $27 25. BACON—Shoulders, 12c.; Clear Rib, 15½c.; Clear, 16¾c.; Bulk Shoulders, 11¼c.; Clear Rib, 14¼c.; Clear Sides, 15c. LARD—Tierce, 16c. Sugar-cured HAMS, 19½c. WHISKY, 95c.@96c.

PHILADELPHIA, March 4.—FLOUR dull; Western Extra Family, $5 37½@$5 75; Pennsylvania do., $5 50@$6; Indiana and Ohio do., $5 25@$6; other grades unchanged. WHEAT quiet; Pennsylvania Red, $1 25. RYE held at $1. CORN—Small business; New Yellow, 90c.@92c. OATS steady and unchanged. WHISKY firmer at $1 for Pennsylvania wood bound, $1 03 for Western iron bound.

SAVANNAH, Ga., March 4.—COTTON irregular; Middling, 21¾c.; Sea Island, 28c.@60c.; receipts to-day, 1,297 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 4,000 bales; to the Continent, 1,585 bales; coastwise, 589 bales; sales, 150 bales; receipts of the week, 7,274 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 4,000 bales; to the Continent, 2,194 bales; coastwise, 3,330 bales; sales, 2,840 bales; stock, 57,988 bales.

MEMPHIS, March 4.—COTTON firm at 21c. for Middling; receipts, 797 bales; exports, 320 bales; receipts of the week, 6,438 bales; exports, 6,321 bales; stock, 23,460 bales. FLOUR dull at $5 70. CORN scarce; Shelled, 95c. OATS quiet at 64c.@65c. LARD, 15½c.@16¼c. PORK, $28 50. BACON—Shoulders, 13c.; Sides, 17c. Bulk MEATS—Shoulders, 11c.; Sides, 15¼c.

MOBILE, Ala., March 4.—COTTON dull and prices nominal; Middling, 21c.; receipts, 1,123 bales; exports—to Great Britain, 3,470 bales; sales 600 bales; net receipts of the week, 5,924 bales; exports—to the Continent, 1,006 bales; coastwise, 1,072 bales; sales, 3,200 bales; stock, 71,854 bales, of which 19,366 are on shipboard.

GALVESTON, Texas, March 4.—COTTON quiet and weak; good Ordinary, 19c. in coin; receipts, 1,247 bales; exports—coastwise, 37 bales; sales, 900 bales; receipts of the week, 7,953 bales; exports—to Great Britain, 3,053 bales; coastwise, 3,102 bales; sales, 3,735 bales; stock, 49,349 bales.

BOSTON, March 4.—COTTON dull, and prices nominal; Middling, 23c.; net receipts, 66 bales; coastwise, 1,825 bales; total, 189 bales; sales, 150 bales; net receipts of the week, 900 bales; coastwise, 7,315 bales; total, 8,215 bales; sales of the week, 1,000 bales; stock, 11,000 bales.

NORFOLK, March 4.—COTTON dull and prices nominal; Low Middling, 20½c.@21c.; receipts to-day 238 bales. Exports—Coastwise, 17 bales; no sales; total receipts of the week, 2,238 bales. Exports—to Great Britain, 200 bales; Coastwise, 2,632 bales; sales none; stock, 7,425 bales.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 4.—FLOUR quiet at $4 62@$5 50. WHEAT in moderate demand, chiefly for export; the extremes were $1 35@$1 62½. LEGAL TENDERS, 89c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., March 4.—Spirits of TURPENTINE dull and lower at 41c. RESIN dull. Crude TURPENTINE a shade higher, at $1 65@$2 80. TAR a shade better at $1 95.

AUGUSTA, Ga., March 4.—COTTON closed weak; sales, 378 bales; receipts, 312 bales; Middling, 20c.@20½c.; sales of the week, 2,173 bales; receipts, 2,303 bales; stock by actual count, 23,635 bales.

DETROIT, March 4.—FLOUR active at $5@$6. WHEAT dull at $1 25 for Extra, and $1 15@$1 15¼ for White. CORN—New, 72c.; Old, 85c. OATS nominal. BARLEY declining; sales at $1 65 ℔ cental.

WILMINGTON, N. C., March 4.—COTTON dull and prices nominal; Low Middling, 20½c.@21c.; receipts of the week, 593 bales; exports, coastwise, 955 bales; sales of the week, 178 bales; stock, 1,806 bales.

ALBANY, March 4.—Nothing doing in WHEAT or RYE. Small sales of CORN at 95c. for Round. BARLEY firm; No. 2 Canada West, $1 10; No. 1 do., $1 14. OATS firm at 60c. for State.

CLEVELAND, O., March 4.—WHEAT dull and unchanged. CORN heavy and nominal; no sales. RYE dull and nominal. Nothing doing in BARLEY.

BALTIMORE, March 4.—COTTON—Net receipts of the week [illegible] bales; Coastwise, [illegible] bales; total, [illegible] bales; stock, [illegible] bales.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 4.—COTTON—Receipts of the week, 66 bales.

CITY POINT, Va., March 4.—COTTON—Receipts of the week, 126 bales.

[Advertisement.]

THE HAT STORE.—Of course we refer to KNOX'S, for citizens and strangers alike recognize the well-known establishment, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street, as the proper place for the selection of a becoming Hat, and as KNOX is king of the hatters, it follows his store is entitled to distinction. Patronize it in purchasing a Spring style, which is now ready.

[Advertisement.]

PROTECTION FROM ROBBERS.—HOLMES' Burglar Alarm Telegraph gives instant alarm at your bedside upon the opening of any window or door of the house. Ten years' experience without a failure. E. HOLMES, No. 7 Murray-street.

Weather Report.

NEW-YORK, Friday, March 4—9 A. M.

Place.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Port Hastings	N. W.	Cloudy	30
Halifax	N.	Clear	23
Portland	N. N. W.	Clear	22
Boston	N. W.	Clear	26
New-York	N. E.	Cloudy	35
Philadelphia	S. E.	Cloudy	37
Wilmington, Del.	N. E.	Cloudy	36
Washington	S. E.	Snowing	38
Fortress Monroe	S. E.	Cloudy	42
Richmond	S. E.	Raining	40
Charleston	E. S. E.	Cloudy	64
Augusta, Ga.		Cloudy	55
Oswego	S.	Clear	30
Buffalo	E.	Cloudy	30
Pittsburg	E.	Raining	38
Chicago	N. W.	Cloudy	33
Louisville	W.	Cloudy	38
Mobile	N. E.	Raining	65
Key West	E.	Clear	72
Havana	E.	Clear	72

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Union	March 5	New-York	Bremen.
St. Laurent	March 5	New-York	Havre.
Erin	March 5	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Antwerp	March 5	New-York	Liverpool.
Europa	March 5	New-York	Glasgow.

FOR ASPINWALL.

Hy. Chauncey	March 5	New-York	Aspinwall.

Foreign Mails Close at Post-Office.

SATURDAY.

For Europe, *via* Southampton and Bremen, by the *Union*, at 12 M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters on pier foot of Third-street, Hoboken, to 1:40 P. M. For Aspinwall, Panama, and South Pacific and Central American ports, by the *Henry Chauncey*, at 10:30 A. M. For France, *via* Brest and Havre, by the *St. Laurent*, at 6 A. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way .... 5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central .... 5 A. M.; 4:30, 9 P. M.
North Way, *via* Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners .... 5 A. M.
East, *via* New-Haven .... 5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, *via* Newport .... 4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way .... 5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail .... 6 P. M.
South, Through .... 7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way .... 5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver .... 7 A. M.; 8:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c. .... 5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship James Adger, from Charleston.—Mrs. S. S. O'Neil, J. Lynch, Thomas Guyer, Mrs. F. Gray, W. Gregg, D. Lusk, W. Richards, J. B. Church, J. W. Dayer, John Davis.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 6 29 | Sun sets..... 5 56 | Moon sets.. 9 11
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 9 48 | Gov. Island.10 37 | Hell Gate..11 59

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, March 4.

Cleared.

Steamships City of Antwerp, (Br.,) Leitch, Glasgow, John G. Dale; Erin, (Br.,) Webster, Liverpool, National Steamship Co.; St. Laurent, (Fr.,) Lemaire, Havre, Geo. Mackenzie; Gulf Stream, McCreevy, Galveston and Key West, C. H. Mallory & Co.; El Cid, Nickerson, Philadelphia, J. Lorillard.

Ship Minden, (Br.,) Dolbel, London, Peabody, Willis & Co.

Barks Olinda, (Br.,) Prowse, Pernambuco and Bahia, G. F. Dickman & Bros.; Talisman, (Br.,) Blackford, Pernambuco and a market, Phipps & Co.; Evening Star, (Br.,) Kennedy, Matanzas for orders, Boyd & Hincken; Cedric, (Br.,) Stapleton, Bull River, S. C., C. L. Wright & Co.; Chaturanga, (Br.,) Cloake, London, Funch, Edye & Co.; Ivanen, (Dan.,) Ebsen, Gibraltar for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.; Pallas, (Br.,) Biddle, Belize, J. Jex.

Brigs Thos. Turull, Thompson, Mayagues, L. W. & P. Armstrong; Volunteer, (Br.,) Tyche, Gibraltar for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.; Agenora, White, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, J. Norton Jr.; Bell of the Bay, (Br.,) Noyes, Indianola and Lavacca, Tupper & Beattie.

Schrs. Clara Montgomery, Borden, Kingston, Jam., N. L. McCready & Co.; Mary Louisa, Gaskill, Washington, N. C., Zophar Mills; Speedwell, Smith, Norfolk; Julia A. Decker, Dunton, St. Martins, H. A. Vatable & Son; Isaac Keen, Ritchie, Jacmel; W. F. Cushing, Cook, Galveston, C. H. Mallory & Co.; N. Chase, Joy, Norfolk; Pacific, Ginn, Salem; Dart, Johnson, Stamford.

Arrived.

Steamship James Adger, Lockwood, Charleston, S. C., March 1, with mdse. and passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co.

Steamship Marathon, (Br.,) Le Messurier, Liverpool Feb. 15, via Queenstown 16th, and Boston March 3, with mdse. to C. G. Francklyn.

Steamship Rebecca Clyde, Price, Wilmington, N. C., with naval stores, &c., to James Hand.

Steamship Fanita, Freeman, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. Lorillard.

Bark Alert, (N. G.,) Ehrenreich, Nimatitlan 21 ds., with mahogany and cedar to Moss & Ward. Had W. gales on the coast.

Brig River Queen, (of Londonderry, N. S.,) Cottam, Cardenas 12 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to J. F. Whitney & Co. Had strong W. to N. W. gales. Been 5 ds. north of Hatteras. Brig John Wesley sailed 4 ds. previous for New-York; bark Moses Glen, 2 ds. previous for do.

Schr. M. T. Pike, Pike, Gloucester, with fish to J. Stetson.

Schr. Ontario, Barber, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Sarah Clark, Griffing, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Alida, Knowles, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. D. & E. Kelly, Kelly, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Geo. P. Triggs, Linekin, Gloucester, with fish to J. Stetson.

Schr. Sea Nymph, Conley, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. J. H. Youmans, Gildersleeve, Elizabethport, for Fall River.

Schr. E. L. Gregory, Thorndike, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. A. M. Aldridge, Fisher, Fall River, for Philadelphia.

Schr. E. H. Barnes, Avery, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. R. H. Wilson, Harris, Fall River, for Elizabethport.

Schr. J. H. Hertz, Kelly, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Jas. M. Baylis, Arnold, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Edward Linsley, Hill, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. James Martin, Baker, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Rachel Seaman, Seaman, Bath, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Ann Eliza, Caswell, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Red Jacket, Averill, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Wild Fire, Harris, Fortune Bay, with fish to order.

Schr. Connecticut, Stephen, New-Haven.
Schr. P. L. Whitton, Cobb, Boston, for Virginia.
Schr. Lottie E. Cook, Pettigrew, New-London.
Schr. Saugatuck, Davis, Brookhaven.
Schr. Circle, Hulse, Connecticut River.
Schr. Mary Mills, Burns, Glenwood.
Schr. Julia Swan, Knapp, Northport.
Schr. Sarah, Clark, New-Haven.
Schr. Helen, Searl, Elizabethport, for Appanaug.
Schr. Evelyn, Burger, Elizabethport, for Stamford.
Schr. Brandywine, Ingles, New-Haven.
Schr. Frank Merwin, Bunce, Cold Spring.
Schr. Jas. English, Parker, Providence.
Schr. Helen, Perry, New-Bedford.
Schr. Forest Belle, Clifford, Providence.
Schr. George & Edgar, Cobb, New-Bedford.
Schr. Menawa, Dissoway, Bridgeport, for Baltimore.
Schr. Lizzie, Taylor, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Sea Queen, Holbrook, Calais, for Baltimore.
Schr. Almira, Arnold, Northport.
Schr. Geo. Downing, Peck, Glenwood.
Schr. Rachel Jane, Cook, Providence.
Schr. M. L. Newton, Conover, Providence.
Schr. West Dennis, Crewell, Boston, for Baltimore.
Schr. J. Jolider, Jr., Brown, New-Bedford.

WIND—At sunset, light, E. S. E., snowing.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, March 4.—Arr. steamer Saxon, from Philadelphia; ship Star of Hope, from Liverpool; bark E. A. Kennedy, from do.; brigs Golden Rule and Ponice-Poinsett, from Matanzas; ship J. W. A. Larenson, from Singapore.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 4.—Arr. steamer Charleston, from New-York; schrs. E. B. Shaw, from Baltimore; E. Moore, from Norfolk; Mary Stow, from Philadelphia.

Sld. bark Contest, for Rio Janeiro; schrs. Arcturus, for Jamaica; D. Brittan, for Wilmington, N. C.

HOLMES' HOLE, March 2, A. M.—Arr. schrs. James A. Crooker, Jacksonville, for Boston; Chillion, New-York, for Newburyport.

P. M.—Arr. brig Wm. H. Parks, St. Thomas 22 ds., for Boston; schrs. Edward Kidder, Savannah 8 ds., for Boston; Rachel S. Miller, Philadelphia, for do.; Daylight, Baltimore, for Portland; Light Boat, New-York, for Bath; Samuel E. Sawyer, do., for Gloucester; George P. Trigg, Gloucester, for New-York.

Passed by—Brig Jennie Cushman, Cadiz, via Norfolk, for Boston.

Sld. schrs. A. Denike, Freddie Walter, Wm. S. Baker, Mevada, and Mary.

The schr. Charles Comery, at this port, reports 20th ult., lat. 34, lon. 75, passed large quantities of wreck stuff, vessels rail, resembling a steamship's, bales of cotton, barrels, &c. In Tarpaulin Cove, P. M., 2d, schr. Wildfire, Fortune Bay, N. F., for New-York.

3d.—Arr. brig Ivanhoe, (Br.,) Cardenas 13 ds., for Portland, reports 27th ult., lat. 34, lon. 72, spoke bark [illegible]

... [illegible] J. G. Curtis, Nil Desperandum; [illegible] J. F. Albert, [illegible] Ann S. [illegible] Boston. [illegible] Arr. schrs. J. S. Lee, [illegible] for Philadelphia; [illegible] Birdsell, [illegible] Helen Augusta, from Greenport; [illegible] from Baltimore.

[illegible] March 5—Steamships Saragossa, for Baltimore; General Barnes, for New-York; bark Atlantic, for Havre; ship Clara Wheeler, [illegible]

[illegible] March 4—Ship Neptune, for Liverpool; bark Industrie, for Havre; S. P. Payant, for Genoa.

WILMINGTON, N. C., March 4.—Arr. steamship Regulator, from New-York.

Notice to Mariners.

U. S. LIGHTHOUSE DEPOT,
TOMPKINSVILLE, S. I., March 4, 1870.

The first-class can buoy, red and black horizontal stripes, to mark the [illegible] of entrance to Swash Channel, and the second-class red can buoy No. 8, to mark the west side of Upper Middle, both in the New-York Lower Bay, and taken up Feb. 24 for repairs, have been replaced in their proper positions, and the outer spar buoy No. [illegible], white and black perpendicular stripes, to mark the entrance to Rockaway Inlet, recently carried away from its station, has also been replaced.

By order of the Lighthouse Board.
CHARLES S. BOGGS, Com. U. S. N.
Inspector Third Lighthouse District.

SEVEN PER CENT.
FIRST MORTGAGE
GOLD BONDS
OF THE
CHICAGO AND SOUTHWESTERN
RAILWAY COMPANY,

Principal and interest payable IN GOLD at the American Exchange National Bank of New-York. Coupons payable May and November, free of GOVERNMENT TAX.

The Chicago and Southwestern Railway, in connection with the Muscatine branch of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Road, is a DIRECT EXTENSION of the old Chicago and Rock Island Road from Columbus, Iowa, 250 miles, THROUGH THE RICHEST PORTIONS OF IOWA AND MISSOURI, TO THE CITY OF LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS, thus constituting an almost direct air line from CHICAGO to the commercial metropolis of Kansas and the Missouri Valley.

The field for this Road throughout the Southwest is an open one; its connection with Chicago is direct, and all its connections are among the MOST VALUABLE and important of any Road in existence.

The whole issue of Bonds amounts to five millions, and constitutes a first mortgage on the entire property of the Company,

BESIDES BEING UNCONDITIONALLY GUARANTEED BY THE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY,

which renders the investment doubly secure. We do not hesitate to recommend them as FIRST-CLASS IN EVERY RESPECT.

They will be sold at present at 97 and accrued interest, in currency. Government Bonds and other available securities received in exchange.

Pamphlets, with full and interesting particulars, furnished on application by

FRANK & GANS,
FINANCIAL AGENTS,
No. 14 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

IN ANTICIPATION OF REMOVAL TO OUR NEW BUILDING ON UNION-SQUARE, WE OFFER OUR CHOICE STOCK OF
Real Bronze Gas Fixtures,
Chandelier Brackets,
Reading Lights,
Newel Lights, &c.,
OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE. ALSO,
SELECTIONS
FROM THE BEST MANUFACTURERS
OF
IMITATION BRONZE GAS FIXTURES,
AT
Greatly Reduced Prices.
DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF GAS FIXTURES, TO SUIT FURNISHING AND DECORATIONS AS HERETOFORE.
TIFFANY & CO.,
550 and 552 Broadway.

AIR LINE BONDS
CONNECTICUT INVESTORS

will find the FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the NEW-HAVEN, MIDDLETOWN and WILLIMANTIC R. R. Co. the most desirable form of investment now offered in the market.

The Bonds are exempt from every form of State or local taxation, and from the U. S. Income Tax.

The average saving thus made will amount to two and one-half per cent., which, added to the interest received, makes them equal to a bond paying nine and one-half per cent., and this rate of income is not affected by a decline in gold.

The Bonds are issued only as the work progresses, and for but one-half of the actual cash expenditures on the road. They are secured by a first mortgage on all the property of the Company, of whatever kind. The STATE OF CONNECTICUT is made trustee for the bondholders, and every bond must be issued from the office of, and be countersigned by the Comptroller. They are issued in denominations of $500 and $1,000, are COUPON or REGISTERED, have twenty years to run, and are payable, principal and interest, in New-York. The bonds are offered at par and interest.

HATCH & FOOTE,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 12 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

FRENCH CLOCKS
BRONZES
AND MUSICAL BOXES.
THE LARGEST STOCK IN THE WORLD.
Alex. M. Hays & Co.,
NO. 23 MAIDEN-LANE.
SIGN OF GOLD TELEGRAPH.

WHERE?

The great requisite to success in life or business is to know where you can best procure what you want. MERCHANTS, MANUFACTURERS, MECHANICS, INVENTORS, &c., will promote their own interests by attention to the following: We are prepared to furnish estimates and drawings at the lowest possible rates, AS MANUFACTURERS OF TOOLS, DIES AND MACHINES of every description. Also, general jobbing machinists, spinning by hand, or machine and punches furnished to pattern. Blanking, stamping and piercing in any trade, in iron, brass, tin or steel, done promptly to order. We also manufacture SHEET and ROLL BRASS and COPPER WIRE, brass and copper tubes. Special attention paid to orders for EXTRA THIN AND WIDTHS. Models made and inventors' ideas perfected for them. Our superior machinery enables us to furnish the best quality of goods at lowest market prices. MANHATTAN BRASS AND MANUFACTURING CO. WORKS, 1ST-AV., 27TH AND 28TH STS., NEW-YORK CITY. S. A. MIDDLEBROOK, Supt. Circulars with particulars sent upon application.

THOS. R. AGNEW,
GREENWICH, CORNER MURRAY-ST., NEW-YORK,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
TEAS, SUGARS, COFFEES, SPICES,
and everything in the line of
FIRST-CLASS GROCERIES.
"His Coffees and Teas are of the best. Also, his Sugars, Spices and Hams."—*Tribune*, Dec. 22, 1869.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold. Information furnished. The highest rates paid for doubloons and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

A FIRST-CLASS SECURITY AT A LOW PRICE.
FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE BONDS
OF THE
ST. LOUIS AND SOUTHEASTERN R. R. OF ILLINOIS.
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.
INTEREST AT 7 PER CENT., PAYABLE MAY AND NOVEMBER.
Price 92 1-2 and Accrued Interest in Currency.
27 MILES COMPLETED, 112 MILES TO BUILD. ISSUE OF BONDS LIMITED TO $16,000 PER MILE.

This road connects St. Louis with Southeastern Illinois, Western Kentucky, and the entire railroad system of the Southeastern States by the SHORTEST AND BEST LINE. It constitutes 75 miles of the Louisville and St. Louis Air Line—a part of the through line to the East by the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad; also 100 miles of the Evansville and St. Louis road. The country adjacent, hitherto nearly destitute of railroad facilities, is thickly populated and highly productive, abounding in mineral products. THE SALT WORKS OF GALLATIN COUNTY, on this line, now worked, are of unlimited capacity, and are the only ones within 500 miles of St. Louis.

THE COAL BEDS UNDERLYING IT ARE THE RICHEST IN ILLINOIS. The demand for coal at St. Louis will alone fully employ the road, while the profits thereon within the limit of three years will more than pay the interest upon the entire debt of the Company. The road will control a large and profitable local business, an exceedingly valuable through traffic, and will pay without fail the interest on its bonds, as well as handsome dividends upon the capital stock.

In offering these securities for sale, we refer investors to a pamphlet in our possession, now ready for distribution, prepared by General E. F. Winslow, President, and by Brevet Major-General J. H. Wilson, U. S. A., Director, containing a highly favorable statement, signed by W. Milnor Roberts, Esq., one of the most distinguished railway constructors and engineers of the country.

After a thorough investigation of the merits of this enterprise, we confidently recommend the above-named securities as a perfectly safe and profitable investment. Further particulars furnished on application.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

THE BONDS
OF THE
CHICAGO, DANVILLE AND VINCENNES
RAILROAD COMPANY,
Upon examination,
WILL BE FOUND TO BE THE BEST
AND THE
CHEAPEST EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.
THIS WILL BE BORNE OUT BY
I. THE RICH COUNTRY THE ROAD TRAVERSES, WITH ITS AGRICULTURAL AND MINERAL RESOURCES.
II. THE CASH SUBSCRIBED TO THE CAPITAL STOCK.
III. THE EXCELLENCE OF THE FIFTY-FIVE MILES ALREADY BUILT, AND ITS FULL EQUIPMENT.
IV. THE PLANS COMPLETED AND MONEY EXPENDED FOR VIGOROUS FINISHING OF THE LINE IN THE SPRING.
V. THE EXCESSIVE EARNINGS TO ACCRUE FROM THE COMPLETION OF THE WHOLE LINE.
VI. THE AMPLE SINKING FUND FOR THE CERTAIN REDEMPTION OF THE BONDS.
VII. THE VERY LIBERAL INTEREST RUNNING OVER A TERM OF FORTY YEARS.
VIII. THE SECURITY AFFORDED BY REGISTRY.
IX. THE MORTGAGE COVERING THE ENTIRE ROAD, EQUIPMENT, FRANCHISES, AND ALL PROPERTY, PRESENT AND FUTURE—INDEED, THE SECURITY OF TWICE THE AMOUNT OF BONDS ISSUED
X. THE LOW CURRENCY PRICE THEY ARE NOW OFFERED AT.
All this is verified in detail in the complete Pamphlet, which can be had of us.
We KNOW these Bonds to be good, and we know the character and capacity of the Company's estimates can be implicitly relied upon to give these Bonds the highest standard. We therefore freely and fully recommend them.
W. BAILEY, LANG & CO., Merchants,
No. 54 Cliff-st., New-York,
Agents for the sale of the Bonds.

CONDENSED STATEMENT
OF THE RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF
THE MUTUAL LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF NEW-YORK,
F. S. WINSTON, PRESIDENT,
For eleven months, ending Dec. 31, 1869,
AND OF ITS ASSETS ON THAT DAY.

Assets Feb. 1, 1869		$29,325,295 10
Receipts during eleven months:		
Policy Fees, Annuities, Premiums and Renewals	$11,175,659 87	
Interest, Premium on Gold and Rents	2,090,353 48—	13,266,013 35
		$42,591,308 45
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Claims by death and matured Endowments	$1,702,651 25	
Cash Dividends	3,585,418 22	
Surrendered Policies, Annuities, Commissions and Commutation of future Commissions	1,596,849 57	
Expenses and Taxes	493,723 44	
Office Furniture	1,079 26—	7,379,724 74
Net Assets Dec. 31, 1869		$35,211,583 71
INVESTED AS FOLLOWS:		
Cash on hand and in Banks and Trust Companies	$1,857,350 30	
Bonds and Mortgages	27,319,882 47	
United States and State Stocks and Bonds	5,073,108 75	
Real estate	953,717 49	
Balance due by agents	7,544 79—	35,211,583 71
Add:		
Interest accrued but not due	155,847 68	
Interest due and unpaid	30,260 64	
Premiums due but not received	286,154 14	
Premiums deferred, Quarterly and Semi-Annual	1,500,000 00	
Market value of Stocks in excess of cost	684,771 00—	$2,657,033 46
Gross Assets, December 31, 1869		$37,868,617 17
Increase in Net Assets for the 11 months		$5,886,288 61

I have carefully examined the foregoing Statement and find the same correct.
(Signed,) SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

The foregoing statement comprises the business of eleven months only. The fiscal year of the Company has hitherto commenced on the 1st day of February and expired upon the 31st day of January. For several years past the Superintendent of the Insurance Department of this State has urged upon the officers of the Company to make the fiscal year coincident with the calendar year, pursuant to the provisions of a special statute authorizing such change. The Board of Trustees, at its meeting on Jan. 19, inst., decided that the time had arrived when compliance with the wishes of the State authorities was both expedient and proper, and it accordingly made the change. Hereafter the fiscal year of the Company will extend from the 1st day of January to the 31st day of December, both dates inclusive.

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Nos. 144 and 146 Broadway,
CORNER OF LIBERTY-ST.
JAN. 20 1870.

IRON FRONTS,
AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF IRON WORK FOR BUILDINGS.
J. L. JACKSON AND BROTHER'S
IRON WORKS,
28th-st., 2d-av. and 29th-st.,
NEW-YORK,

REFRIGERATORS.
BASSFORD'S celebrated NONPAREIL, Warranted
BEST AND COOLEST OUT.
ONLY DEPOT, BASSFORD'S
Great House-Furnishing Bazaar, Cooper Institute.